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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Bicknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 87, WASHINGTON, August 27, 1873.
Recruiting Service.

I. The Adjutant-General will cause frequent inspections to be made of the recruiting depots and rendezvous for the purpose of enforcing the regulations and orders concerning enlistments, with a view to prevent the reception into the service of minors and men of bad character.

II.—As the superintendents of the General Recruiting Service stand in the light of department commanders to the several recruiting stations for the Army at large, the generals commanding military geographical divisions and departments are not expected to exert any supervision or control over the posts used as depots, except in cases of emergency, when, upon established principles, all military men and material within reach come, as a matter of course, under their command.

III. The posts used as recruiting depots are not to be made places of confinement for military prisoners. Whenever deserters from the Army are apprehended by, or come in custody of, recruiting parties, they will be sent to the depots, to be forwarded thence for trial, by the earliest opportunity, to their regiments, where the witnesses in their cases should be. In cases where trial, by General Court-martial, of prisoners belonging to or under the charge of the Recruiting Service becomes necessary, the charges will be forwarded through the superintendent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with a list of the officers available for duty on the court.

IV. The superintendents of the Recruiting Service will report without delay, through the Adjutant-General, to the commanding generals of the departments, a list of general prisoners belonging to their commands who have been heretofore sent to the depots to serve out their sentence. Upon receipt of which lists the department commander will designate other places of confinement for the prisoners, and the superintendents will cause the said prisoners to be safely delivered at the places so designated.

G. O. No. 91, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1873.

Publishes the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled an act to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions.

G. O. No. 99, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1873.

Publishes the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General of the Post Office Department, relative to the forwarding of mail matter by express, and extracts from "The Postal Laws and Regulations," issued by authority of the Postmaster-General.

G. O. No. 105, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1873.

Quartermasters will pay bills of express companies for transportation of paymaster's funds when certified by the proper officer of the Pay Department.

[CIRCULAR], WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1873.

The following information, communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, relative to the amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure deposits in the following-named National Banks, is published for the information of those concerned:

Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va., \$148,000.
Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., \$130,000.

G. C.-M. O. No. 34, Washington, Sept. 13, 1873.—The following orders of the President will be carried into effect under the direction of the major-general commanding the Division of the Pacific:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1873.

The Executive Order dated August 22, 1873, approving the sentence of death of certain Modoc Indian prisoners, is hereby modified in the cases of Barnabo, alias One-Eyed Jim, and of Sloluck, alias Cok; and the sentence in the said cases is commuted to imprisonment for life. Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, Cal., is designated as the place of confinement.

U. S. GRANT, President.

G. C.-M. O. No. 36, Washington, Oct. 1, 1873.—In the case of Second Lieutenant Reade M. Washington, Ninth Cavalry, the unexpired portion of the mitigated sentence promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 31, W. D., A.-G. O., Washington, October 31, 1872, is hereby remitted, and he will be restored to duty.

G. C.-M. O. No. 37, Washington, October 3, 1873.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Brown, Texas, July 14, 1873, and of which Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, is president, First Lieutenant Henry F. Leggett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was arraigned and tried, and found guilty on the charge of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced "To be reprimanded in General Orders by the reviewing authority." The proceedings in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant

Henry F. Leggett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, having been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President, they are approved. The findings, with the exceptions hereafter stated, and the sentence, are confirmed. Upon the 1st specification the finding declares that accused, being present at the session of a General Court-martial in the capacity of counsel for a prisoner on trial, 'expressed his dissatisfaction with a decision of the court by requesting the court to be polled,' but that such conduct on his part was not 'improper.' Surely this court could not have sufficiently considered the import and effect of this portion of their verdict. Can it ever be proper for a counsel to express his dissatisfaction with the action of a court before which he stands in that capacity? He may, indeed, in behalf of his client, express his respectful remonstrance, in order that it may be noted upon the record, but it does not become him to signify in a spirit of self-assertion his dissatisfaction or discontent with the action of the competent authority to which he rather owes deference. But the most incongruous feature of this judgment relates to the manner in which the dissatisfaction was expressed—by requesting the court to be polled. When, in a civil court, the foreman of a jury announces that they have agreed upon a verdict, in this announcement the unanimity required by law of such a body is implied. Least, however, the assent to the verdict might have been unwillingly extorted from some jurors under the secret intimidation or undue persuasion of others, it is the privilege of the prisoner to have the jury polled. But it is not to be presumed that any reason such as that in which this practice originated could exist for an analogous procedure in a court composed of officers of the Army. And, while unanimity is never essential to a decision by such a court, the oath of its members binds them not to reveal the vote or opinion of any particular one of them, unless judicially required so to do. Hence, upon any question of moment, the vote in a court-martial is taken in secret, and upon every interlocutory question determined by a majority or the want of it. But it is manifest when a conclusion thus attained is announced in open court that the honor of every member who by his silence consents to such announcement is pledged to its correctness. How, then, could it be proper to poll a court and publicly disclose, contrary to the oath of its members, the vote or opinion of each of them? and how could a request to have a court polled upon its ruling, which had been duly announced through its proper organ, be made without impeaching the honor of every member, all of whom had assented to such announcement? That part of the finding which declares that accused's action in this particular was not improper is therefore emphatically disapproved. The Secretary of War trusts that the condemnation of the conduct of Lieutenant Leggett by the judgment of this court will prove, notwithstanding the extreme lenity of the sentence, a sufficient rebuke for his gross misbehavior toward a General Court-martial, and that hereafter the lesson will be impressed upon his mind that the most scrupulous and courteous deference is due from every officer to a tribunal in which, by the wise dispensation of law, is embodied the highest judicial authority of the Army. First Lieutenant Henry F. Leggett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G. C.-M. O. No. 33, Washington, Oct. 3, 1873.—Approves the proceedings, etc., of a G. C.-M. which convened at St. Louis, Mo., September 12, 1873, and of which Captain S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, is president, in the case of Corporal William Conroy, ordnance detachment, U. S. Army.

G. C.-M. O. No. 39, Washington, Oct. 3, 1873.—Promulgates the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., August 15, 1873, and of which Captain Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, is president, in the case of Privates Christopher Manning, Chas. Sprague, Chas. Gardner, and Richard Whelehan, general service U. S. Army.

G. C.-M. O. No. 40, Washington, Oct. 6, 1873.—Approves and promulgates the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Shaw, M. T., May 6, 1873, and of which First Lieutenant W. L. Reed, Seventh Infantry, is president, in the case of Private James Wilson, Company I, Seventh Infantry.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending October 27, 1873.

Tuesday, October 21.

Discharged.—Private W. O. Eastlake, General Service U. S. Army; Sergeant Lloyd Hamilton, Company I, Second Artillery; Private Jefferson Walters, Company A, Sixth Cavalry; Jay E. Fox, Louis Lachapelle, and Patrick Mulqueeny, General Service U. S. Army; Hospital Steward A. H. M. Taylor, U. S. Army.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Colonel Robert S. Granger, Twenty-first Infantry, in Special Orders No. 135, September 29, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Columbia, is extended five months, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Superintendent George Griffin is relieved of the charge of the National Cemetery at Staunton, Virginia, and discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 1, 1873. No payment will be made to him until he shall have accounted for the public property in his charge.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieutenant George McDermott, Fifth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 156, October 3, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is

extended five months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge two hundred recruits to Benicia Barracks, California, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to the First Cavalry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Wednesday, October 23, and on Friday, October 24.]

Thursday, October 23.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Byrne will report in person to the commanding officer Willet's Point, New York harbor, for assignment to temporary duty.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect after January 1, 1874, is granted First Lieutenant Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas F. Tobey, Fourteenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Wallace Mott, Eighth Infantry, will report to the superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieutenant A. H. Russell, Third Cavalry, will proceed to this city to settle his accounts and complete business pertaining to his duties with the expedition for explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian. On completion of this duty he will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

So much of Special orders No. 158, paragraph 1, August 2, 1873, from this office, directing that Corporal John F. Thorne, Company M, First Cavalry (now at Fort Yuma, California), be transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, is revoked. He will proceed without delay to Benicia Barracks, California, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

Discharged.—Private Bennett Pieters, Company F, Fourth Cavalry; Private Charles S. Kezer, Company D, Fifth Cavalry; Commissary Sergeant Adam Block, U. S. Army.

Captain Edward Moale, Third Infantry recruiting officer, Baltimore, Maryland, is appointed to act as inspector on a number of knapsacks received at the recruiting rendezvous of Captain George T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry Baltimore, Maryland, from First Lieutenant Lewis Warrington, Fourth Cavalry, recruiting officer, and reported unfit for issue.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Assistant Surgeon P. J. A. Cleary.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, on the 27th day of October 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Recruit Patrick Meenan, General Service U. S. A.; Private James H. Stanley, Company C, Permanent Party, General Recruiting Service U. S. Army; Corporal George Smith, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major J. F. Roy, Sixth Infantry; Captain W. McCNetterville, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant T. F. Quinn, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant H. M. McCawley, Thirteenth Infantry. Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff, judge-advocate.

A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, on the 28th day of October, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private John Coffey, Company B, Sixth Cavalry; Private George J. De Beck, Company C, Permanent Party, General Recruiting Service U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant William Krause, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieutenant T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. H. Lester, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, judge-advocate.

Saturday, October 25.

Captain R. H. Montgomery, Fifth Cavalry, will report by telegraph to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Missouri, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the First Cavalry. On the completion of this duty Captain Montgomery will join his proper station.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of the act of July 23, 1866, and section 23 of the act of July 15, 1870, First Lieutenant Charles A. Curtis, U. S. Army (retired), is, on his own application, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are made: Captain William T. Howell, assistant-quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, and will proceed to Grenada, Colorado, and relieve Captain E. B. Carling, assistant quartermaster, of his duties at that point; Captain E. B. Carling, assistant quartermaster, on being relieved by Captain Howell, will proceed to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Captain Edward Ball, Second Cavalry.

Discharged.—Private Frank Flanigan, Company H, Eighth Cavalry; Private Edward D. Cowan, Company G, Twenty-third Infantry; Private James E. Farmer, Company E, Fifteenth Infantry.

Monday, October 27.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Ser-

geant Frank W. Bryant, Company G, Twentieth Infantry, now on furlough, with transportation from this city to Fort Ripley, Minnesota, the cost of which will be charged to the soldier upon the rolls of his company.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, on the 11th day of November, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain J. L. Humfreville, Ninth Cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general; Major H. C. Merriam, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major H. C. Bankhead, Fourth Cavalry; Captain N. B. McLaughlin, Fourth Cavalry; Captain Clarence Mauck, Fourth Cavalry; Captain J. A. Wilcox, Fourth Cavalry; Captain J. A. P. Hampton, Tenth Infantry; Captain E. B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry. Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1873.

Captain Charles K. Winne, A. S. U. S. Army—Resigned October 15, 1873.

Post Chaplain Ezekiel G. Gear, U. S. Army (retired)—Died October 13, 1873, at Minneapolis, Minn.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies B, C, and D, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Hays, Kas.
Company I, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Major S. A. Wainwright, Sixteenth Infantry, to take effect November 1, 1873, with permission to apply for an extension of three months. (S. O. No. 55, Oct. 25.)

2. Leave of absence for four months is hereby granted Captain F. D. Ogilby, Eighth Infantry, to take effect December 1, 1873. (Ibid.)

First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, will, when summoned, repair to New York and report to the judge-advocate of the General Court-martial, which is to convene by virtue of Special Orders No. 185, Department of the East, September 23, 1873, on the 3d instant, at the corner of Green and Houston streets, in that city. When relieved in attendance upon the court he will return to his present station. (S. O. No. 51, Oct. 1.)

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General Benjamin Alford, Paymaster-General.

Circular No. 99, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1873.
—I. An officer who was ordered by competent authority to appear before a military court-martial for his own trial, and found guilty of the offence charged, claimed mileage for the travel performed by him in journeying to and from the court. This department rejected the claim upon the basis of a decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, cited in note 4, par. 5, sec. 6, of Circular 98, from this office, and in par. 132, Paymaster's Manual of 1871. The officer appealed to the Secretary of War, whose decision has been communicated to this office, under date of 20th instant, in the following terms: "The Secretary of War decides that the law of July 15, 1870, passed since the decision of the Second Comptroller was made, gives this officer the travel pay claimed, and the Comptroller acquiesces in the ruling of the Secretary." This abrogates the provisions of the paragraphs above cited, and will be regarded as authorizing payment to officers of mileage for actual travel, under orders, to and from a military court convened for their own trial, without regard to the result of the trial.

II.—1. The Judge-Advocate-General, under date of September 26, 1873, rendered the following opinion: "A sentence can only take effect from the date of its promulgation, and the power of the reviewing authority does not extend retroactively, but only to action on a sentence as it appears of record, which unless it provides for a forfeiture of antecedent pay in express terms, can only be held to affect a period subsequent to the date of its promulgation." This opinion was approved by the Secretary of War, December 2, 1873, and also reaffirmed by him, August 12, 1873, in a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Paymaster-General. Therefore when a sentence of forfeiture of pay is silent as to the date of its commencement, the forfeiture will begin with the date of promulgation of the sentence. 2. An order remitting forfeiture of pay, adjudged by the duly approved sentence of a military court, can affect only time subsequent to the date of the order. The forfeiture remains operative as to pay for time between date of commencement of operation of sentence and date of order of remission. See in this connection par. 1, page 186, Digest of Decisions of the J. A. Gen., 3d edition.

Section 3 embodies the rulings and established practice of this office, and of the accounting officers of the Treasury, upon the points treated. Paymasters have not universally conformed thereto, hence this promulgation.

BENJ. ALFORD, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Cavalry.—The colonel of the Seventh Cavalry

was October 15 ordered to make the requisite assignment to companies of the recruits for his regiment, now at Fort Snelling, Minn. After due assignment, the recruits will be divided into two detachments—one for Forts Abraham Lincoln and Rice, the other for Fort Totten, D. T. With the first detachment are assigned, First Lieutenants E. S. Godfrey, F. M. Gibson, and Donald McIntosh—with the second, First Lieutenant J. E. Porter, all of the Seventh Cavalry. Both detachments were to be put en route from St. Paul, via the Lake Superior and Northern Pacific Railroads, at six o'clock P. M., Oct. 16. The detachment for Fort Totten will leave the railway at Fort Seward, whence it will march to its destination.

Seventh Infantry.—A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., November 6. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert; Captains D. W. Benham, G. L. Browning, J. M. J. Sanno, Constant Williams; First Lieutenants W. I. Reed, Daniel Robinson; Second Lieutenants H. A. Irgens, C. A. Woodruff, J. T. Van Orsdale, C. A. Worden, A. V. Amet. First Lieutenant A. H. Jackson, judge-advocate.

Twenty-second Infantry.—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Sully, D. T., October 30. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel D. S. Stanley; Captains C. J. Dickey, Francis Clarke, J. B. Irvine, Mott Hooton; First Lieutenants P. M. Thorne, M. E. Hogan, William Conway, H. H. Ketchum, W. W. Daugherty; Second Lieutenant W. H. Kell. Second Lieutenant J. McA. Webster, judge-advocate. A General Court-martial has been also appointed to meet at Fort Randall, D. T., on the same date with the following detail from the same regiment: Captains C. A. Webb, John Hartley, C. W. Miner, A. H. Goodloe; First Lieutenants L. E. Campbell, C. C. Casick; Second Lieutenants W. J. Campbell, O. M. Smith, J. E. Macklin, J. M. Gore. First Lieutenant B. C. Lockwood, judge-advocate.

Sixth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Nelson Bronson was October 13 detailed as a member of the General Court-martial appointed to meet at Fort Stevenson, D. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant William Harper, Jr., October 18.

Medical Officers.—A. A. Surgeon M. M. Shearer, U. S. Army, was October 22 ordered to report to Colonel DeL. Floyd-Jones, Third Infantry, for the purpose of accompanying the headquarters and two companies of that regiment from Fort Hays to Fort Riley, Kas.; Hospital Steward L. H. L. Williamson, U. S. Army, was at the same time ordered to report to the camp of Company D, Sixth Cavalry, near River Bend, C. T., relieving Hospital Steward C. F. Swallow, U. S. Army, who will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kas., and report for duty; Hospital Steward W. C. Freeman, U. S. Army, was ordered to Camp Supply, I. T. The leave of absence for seven days granted Assistant Surgeon W. S. Tremaine, U. S. Army, was October 22 extended five days.

Fort Stanton, N. M.—From this post a correspondent writes October 15, 1873: "Captain J. F. Randlett, with Company D, Eighth Cavalry, returned to this post on the 10th inst., having scouted as far as the western border of Texas. Captain Randlett's command struck the Indians trail in the Pajarito mountains, and followed it for over 300 miles through an unexplored country. The command was forced to give up the chase, owing to shortness of rations, and returned to Seven rivers to await the arrival of rations. The trail which Captain Randlett followed was the one on which at least 300 of the tribe belonging to this reservation travelled over. The general impression here is, that they have gone to unite with the Comanches or Kiowas. This scout proved severe on both men and horses, as they frequently marched twenty-four, and occasionally thirty-six hours without unsaddling or striking water. The first three or four days out it rained heavily, which made it severe on the backs of the animals, which are now in a sad condition, seventeen being reported sick. Captain Randlett lost two horses and two pack mules, and killed two Indian ponies which he found on the trail. A detachment of Major Price's command arrived here to-day for rations. Major Price's command is encamped near Black river, a tributary of the Pecos, and distant from the post, 185 miles. Captain Chilson, with Company C, Eighth Cavalry, jumped a party of Indians and succeeded in scoring four killed. Captain Wells, of the Eighth Cavalry, with a detachment of ten men of Company A, on the 8th inst., while en route to this post, from Fort Bayard, found out the whereabouts of a party of Indians and started after them. He chased them for thirty miles and finally bagged the whole party, eighteen in number, with their ponies war equipments, etc. They are now under guard at this post. A sad accident occurred here on the night of the 12th inst., resulting in the death of a Mr. Charles Bushnell, son of Dr. Bushnell, Indian agent at this post. Young Bushnell was suffering from a severe toothache, and in the presence of several friends, took a dose of morphine to alleviate the pain. He afterwards played a game of cards with the same party, and they then separated for the night, the following morning he was found dead in bed. It is supposed he took more morphine during the night which caused his death. Dr. Bushnell is at present in Santa Fe, on business connected with the Indian Department, and young Bushnell was left in charge of the agency. A courier has been despatched for the doctor, and his son's remains are kept in the magazine of the post awaiting his arrival before being interred."

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Target Practice.—Abstract from the report of target practice, Department of the Platte, for the month of September, 1873, showing the best target made in a

single day's practice, three shots per man, at the several distances named, and in each arm:

INFANTRY.									
Date.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance from target—yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average dist. from centre in inches.	Size of target, inches.	Name of Captain.	
Sept. 22.....	18th	H	300	66	48	7 1-2	73x44	Capt. De Courcy.	
" 15.....	13th	G	250	69	48	7 1-2	73x36	Capt. Clift.	
" 5.....	14th	B	200	27	27	4	73x44	Capt. Ilges.	

CAVALRY.									
Date.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance from target—yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average dist. from centre in inches.	Size of target, inches.	Name of Captain.	
Sept. 15.....	3d	B	300	87	68	5 1-3	73x39	Capt. Meinhold.	
" 1.....	3d	G	250	105	72	7	73x36	Capt. Monahan.	
" 29.....	3d	D	200	138	130	4 1-3	73x32	Capt. Henry.	

Omaha Barracks, Neb.—Under date of October 24, 1873, a correspondent sends the following picture of life at this post: "The battalion of the Ninth Infantry, consisting of Companies A, C, D, E, F, H, and I, which left this department in May last, and since then has been on service as part of the escort to the Northern Pacific Railroad surveying corps, has returned and been assigned winter quarters at this post. The garrison is now quite large, which necessitates some 'doubling up' among the juniors. It consists of eight companies of the Ninth Infantry, and two of the Second Cavalry. The officers and men returning from camps in the field, near and remote, are in excellent health, sun embrowned and hardy. The quarters and barracks, under a judicious and equitable expenditure made by our respected commander and his able quartermaster, of the limited *pro rata* distribution of Congressional appropriations, have been placed in thorough repair, and their inmates during the long winter evenings may, while off duty, sit and read or spin yarns as thereunto disposed, blessing their fate, so superior to that of many denizens of city fronts, and bidding defiance to the howling blasts rapidly approaching. What a delightful home to the homeless would our service afford if every soldier made his *bona fide* endeavor to observe and obey according to contract, and thus accurately and completely fulfilled the requirements and expectations of Uncle Sam! If military prisons were no longer needed! If military convicts were no longer known! Then the post guard-house, emptied of its squalid hordes, might be abandoned to the moles and the bats, its more appropriate occupants. Now the bright days, closed by the following sunsets of Indian summer have come. With the waning afternoon the ladies congregate on the greensward, level as a billiard table, to pursue their favorite pastime of croquet, which the band discourses operatic airs, old time songs, or foot impelling waltzes, until the evening gun and furred colors put an end to play and music. Soon the winter schools will be organized, battalion and squadron drills instituted, and dress parades and reviews begin again, gorgeous with flashing bayonets and costly uniforms. By way of religious instruction, divine service is held in the room set apart for that purpose, every Sunday evening, by our worthy and genial chaplain, whose rebukes of sin and folly pointed by polished diction, are seasonable and productive of good results. By way of amusement there is the occasional hop, largely attended by the officers, and always graced by the presence of the ladies of the garrison."

Third Cavalry.—Company D was October 23 relieved from duty at Camp on Chug and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, and there take post.

Payment of Troops.—Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster U. S. Army, was October 23 ordered to proceed to Denver, C. T., on public business, and on completion thereof, will return to his station at Cheyenne.

Second Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect November 3, 1873, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Brackett, Second Cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Fort Sill, I. T.—"One of the most important councils ever held with the Indian tribes," writes a correspondent, "occurred at this post on the 4th, 6th, and 8th of October—important because it gave the key-note hereafter as to how Indians living on reservations and fed and clothed by the Government, shall be treated and controlled. Governor Davis, of Texas, Attorney-General Alexander, State Auditor Graham, Commissioner of Indian Affairs E. P. Smith, Superintendent Hoag, Agents Miles, Richards, and Haworth, and General J. W. Davidson, U. S. Army, commanding the troops were present, together with many of the representative chiefs of the Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, Caddoes, and Apaches. The accompanying letter from Commissioner Smith will show the grounds on which Santanta and Big Tree were released, and the act of Governor Davis in thus yielding to save the faith pledged to these Indians, entitles him to the strongest consideration of the administration. The letter of the Commissioner to General Davidson shows that he means business, and that the days of 'talk' are high over and those of action begun. In pursuance of this letter ten Comanche scouts were 'at once employed, and fifty picked men and horses of the Tenth Cavalry started for Texas on the 10th inst., under Captain Lee, Lieutenants Pepon and Myers, of the regiment. A company of cavalry from Fort Griffin will co-operate, and the south bank of Red river be well watched by two companies from this post under Captain Lawson, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. So we hope good results. Texas has never at any time been so infested with Indians as now, and there is no doubt they are reservation Indians, Cheyennes, Comanches, and some Kiowas."

JOHN C. KICKING-BIRD.

The letter of Commissioner Edward P. Smith to Gov.

ernor Davis, of Texas, referred to is dated at the "Agency of the Kiowas and Comanches, I. T., October 7, 1873." In it the Commissioner says: "By some misunderstanding as to the conditions on which you would be willing to release these prisoners, the Government, through the Secretary of the Interior, by the authority of the President, sent to the Kiowas a promise through their superintendent and agent, that these chiefs should be released about April 1, 1873, on condition of the continued good behavior of their tribe. Owing to the popular feeling resulting from the trouble with the Modocs, it was deemed best to postpone their release until a future time, and during the six months since this promise has been past due the tribe has been kept quiet with great difficulty until you should come to Fort Sill. The Kiowas accepted in good faith the terms offered them by the Government. They returned their captives, brought in their stolen stock, and ceased raiding in Texas, from the day after their entry into the agreement. They have also frequently restrained the Comanches, and are known to have stopped raiding parties among them by killing their horses, whipping them, and compelling them to return. The proof on this point is ample. There is no reasonable doubt that the Kiowas have observed the conditions imposed upon them with scrupulous fidelity. In addition to the testimony of the agent and employers, I have the statement of General Davidson, the post commander at the Kiowa agency, that he is satisfied upon inquiry that the Kiowas have kept their promise. The pillage and murders in Texas during the past summer have been committed largely by the Comanches. They do not deny it, and I propose to take measures at once to punish them by compelling the surrender of the guilty parties. Your statement to them yesterday that these chiefs are your prisoners and not in the control of the President, while entirely correct, cannot be satisfactorily explained to them. They do not understand the nature of our Government sufficiently to see how it can be that the President of the United States is unable to direct his own military forces, now holding these prisoners for you, to let them go. I had hoped that my demand upon the Comanches yesterday to deliver up their raiders, could have secured several guilty prisoners to take the place of Santanta and Big Tree, and thus have secured this day, on your terms substantially, the release of these chiefs; but in this I am disappointed. The Comanches have not come in. The Kiowas are disheartened and have lost faith in the Government, and cannot be rallied so as to bring any power either of force or sentiment upon the Comanches. The Comanches are not likely to comply with my demand without the use of compulsion in some form; this will require a few day's time. I have reason to fear the Kiowas will join the Comanches on the war path almost immediately, giving as their reason that they have lost faith in the Government. Then we are obliged to fight them. It will necessarily be done with the mingling that the Indians themselves are not altogether in fault. In view of these facts I have most respectfully to request, on behalf of the Government, that you will deliver over to me these two Indians, in order to enable the Government to fulfill its solemn pledges and in return for them, I hereby agree, in the name of the Government, either to return these chiefs or others equal to them into your hands, if at any time the Kiowas shall again raid into Texas. I furthermore agree, that in order to secure certain information as to whether the Kiowas actually keep the peace or not, I will procure a roll-call of every male member of the tribe over sixteen years of age, with such frequency as to make it impossible for a warrior to be absent from the reservation without the fact being known, and this roll shall be subject to your inspection, and made to be satisfactorily reliable evidence as to the daily observation of these Kiowas. The Comanches shall be reduced to the same daily inspection as soon as possible, with the force which the Government has at its command. I also pledge the Government to use its force to compel the Comanches to surrender not less than five of the recent raiders of their tribe to take the place of Santanta and Big Tree, and also to increase the guarantee of safety by increasing the patrol along the border of Texas. Acknowledging fully your control of these prisoners, and disclaiming any responsibility on your part for the misunderstanding as to the terms of their release, I appeal to the courtesy of the Chief Executive of Texas to relieve the embarrassment of the Government, and I am the more earnest in this appeal because of my sincere conviction that the interest of your State, and the protection of life and property for your citizens, will be far better promoted by the surrender of the prisoners under the above guarantee than by their further retention. With Santanta and Big Tree released there are at the most but two additional fighting men, and I believe all the Kiowas will be saved from fighting at all. If they are not released, I fear and expect, that we shall have to fight all the Kiowas except these two, together with the Comanches. The end of course is not doubtful; the Indians sooner or later will be subdued or destroyed, but meanwhile abandonment of property, pillage, suffering, and murder are inevitable along the borders. The lives of many officers and soldiers will be sacrificed and the country disgraced by an Indian war, originating in its own bad faith."

The Commissioner's letter to General J. W. Davidson, U. S. Army, commanding Fort Sill, I. T., dated October 9, is as follows: "SIR: On the release of Santanta and Big Tree yesterday, I pledged the Governor of Texas, that the Government would use every means practicable for the further protection of the citizens of his State, and in pursuance thereto, I would respectfully request, if practicable with the force at your command, that you will immediately put a patrol upon the southern bank of Red river with a supply camp, and if possible make it so strong as to prevent parties from passing out of the territory or returning without being observed. I have little doubt that there are now raiding parties of Comanches belonging to this reservation in Texas, and greatly desire that they should be struck in the State or intercepted on their return, and if such be overtaken, even after crossing Red river, with clear evidence that

they are coming with booty, I desire them pursued and captured, if possible, before they shall join others of their tribe on the reservation. I have the honor also to state, that, as the result of the council with the Comanches to-day, in which I demanded the surrender of at least five men who have been guilty of raiding, they have agreed to accompany any military force you may send into Texas, and assist in capturing certain of their band, who they have reason to think are now there. I regard this as an important concession on the part of the Comanches, and am very desirous that the Government shall avail itself of it. Under the guide and assistance of these scouts, I hope these marauding parties may be captured or killed, but should much prefer them taken as prisoners. This first step on the part of the Comanche chiefs to co-operate with the Government heartily in punishing raiders, I hope will prove a precedent for future action which will be very serviceable; and I therefore respectfully request that you will receive the services of such men as may be offered as scouts, and under the command of a suitable officer send a force to capture the raiders now in Texas, supposed to be on a branch of the Brazas, west of Fort Griffin. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Following this letter the following order was issued, from Headquarters Fort Sill, I. T., October 10, 1873:

Captain P. L. Lee, Tenth Cavalry.

SIR: The lieutenant-colonel commanding directs that you march with Lieutenants Peppoon and Myers, Tenth Cavalry, fifty picked men and horses of the same regiment, and twenty Indian scouts, twenty days' rations, eighty rounds of ammunition per man, and sixteen pack mules, well equipped, to Double Mountains, Texas, to capture or kill a small band of Comanche Indians said to be secreted there, and depredating from there on the citizens of Texas. You will march by the way of China creek, the headwaters of the Beaver and Big Wichita and Croton creek to that point. Notice has been sent to the commanding officer Fort Griffin of your march, with request that a company be sent to aid you, and rations and forage. This company may be expected to join you by the 25th inst. After executing your instructions you will return to this post by the way of Griffin and Richardson by easy marches. Every precaution must be taken to guard your stock well, and the post commander hopes you will make a vigorous and untiring pursuit of these marauders. A scout and packer have been ordered to report to you, and a friendly intercourse is recommended with the Indians who have been placed to aid you at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. You are expected to reach Double Mountains—estimated distance being 200 miles, in nine days at least. Upon arriving at Fort Griffin you will report by letter to these headquarters the probable date of your arrival at Red river, that forage may be sent you at that point. The Pottowattamie and Kickapoo Indians are coming up from Mexico under charge of Interpreter Michael Thomas, and under no circumstances will you interfere with them in case you should meet them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. B. KEYES,
1st Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry,
Brevet Capt. U. S. A., Adjut.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Brevet Major-General G. Penny-packer, colonel Sixteenth Infantry, rejoined his regiment on the 21st of October, after an absence on sick leave of nearly two years, most of which time has been spent in Europe. His disability was the result of the painful wounds received during the war. He returns somewhat improved by rest and change, but still a sufferer. Lieutenant-Colonel Van Voust, who relinquishes command of the regiment and post of Nashville, expects to be ordered to duty at Frankfort, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, Mississippi City, Miss.

The headquarters of this department will be re-established in New Orleans, La., November 10. All communications mailed to reach the headquarters after that date will be addressed accordingly.

Fort Jefferson.—An official despatch received at the War Department from Fort Jefferson, Fla., gives an account of a severe hurricane which occurred there October 6, lasting ten hours, and causing considerable damage to the public property. Nineteen beef cattle were washed into the sea and drowned. The dingy, or small boat, and the house that covered it, were swept away and lost. The roof of the clothing-room was opened so that the rain beat in and damaged the clothing and camp equipage. The roof of the older portion of the officers' quarters was torn off and the rooms below flooded with water. The roof of the hospital was also torn off entirely, and rain poured into the store-room, completely wetting the hospital stores and flooding the ward-rooms. The sick men were moved into the bakery mess. One hundred thousand dollars will be required to put the quarters in repair and make the fort habitable for troops.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending October 28, 1873: Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Horatio Potter, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry; Thomas Thurtle, Corps of Engineers; Thomas H. Fisher, Twenty-second Infantry; C. A. Earnest, Eighth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon James P. Kimball, U. S. Army; Major George Gibson, Fifth Infantry; Captain T. H.

French, Seventh Cavalry; Major H. Douglas, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Y. Yates, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry; Major J. H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General; Second Lieutenants A. O. Bayne, U. S. Army; G. A. Dasher, First Artillery; J. McB. Stenbel, Ninth Infantry.

Fifth Artillery.—Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, October 18 was ordered to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, to assume command of that post. The leave of absence granted Captain Wallace F. Randolph October 28 was extended three days.

Second Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., October 17. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains George T. Olmsted, Jr., William P. Graves; First Lieutenant George Mitchell, Robert M. Rogers, Alexander D. Schenck; Second Lieutenants Nathaniel Wolfe, George F. E. Harrison. First Lieutenant John H. Calot, adjutant, judge-advocate.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Washington H. Mathews, Medical Department, now at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., is ordered to repair to department headquarters, with a view to assignment elsewhere, and Hospital Steward J. H. Sanborn, U. S. Army, to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., for temporary duty.

First Infantry.—The leave of absence for twenty days granted Captain Kinzie Bates, First Infantry, in paragraph two, S. O. No. 113, c. a. from department headquarters was extended five days October 16.

Third Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Ontario, N. Y., October 24. Assistant Surgeon S. A. Storror, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment, were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ayres; Captain R. N. Scott, J. G. Turnbull; First Lieutenants H. B. Osgood, H. C. Danes. First Lieutenant Edward Davis, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate.

Fort Niagara.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Niagara, N. Y., October 22. Detail for the court: Captain I. D. DeRussy, First Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Bartholf, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Wm. E. Dougherty, First Infantry; James O'Hara, C. S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery. First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers registered their names the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, October 21, 1873: Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenants C. D. Cowles, Twenty-third Infantry; Robert London, Fifth Cavalry; C. K. Totten, Fourth Artillery; A. A. Surgeon B. G. McPhail, U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Fifth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant E. P. Bokerson and ten enlisted men of the Fifth Cavalry, pursuant to Special Order No. 77, Camp Grant, A. T., September 1, 1873, went on a scout against the hostile Apaches, of which the following official report is given: "Proceeding with the utmost despatch to the rancho from which the animals were taken, I found the trail, which the guide reported to be about two days old; a short distance from this place I found three of the missing animals, which had evidently escaped from the Indians. The trail of the others, which I proceeded to follow, was quite distinct, until after crossing the Gila (which was done about fifteen miles below Puellos Viejos), when, taking to the foot hills (which were entirely covered with lava, it became very imperfect, and was followed only with the greatest difficulty. It being impossible to proceed after dark, I was compelled to camp until daylight, when the trail was immediately resumed. The direction which the Indians took was for the first two days toward the San Carlos, when they struck off to the southeast, through some of the roughest country I ever saw, and were joined by five animals which proceeded on the trail with them. After having gone two days towards the south, the course changed, and went due north, crossing a range of mountains and coming out in a valley about thirty miles from camp Apache. There were seven animals on the trail, but they separated so often that it made it more troublesome than if there had been fewer. It was on the sixth day out that the trail was found to be leading to the Rio Benito (a river on which a band of White Mountain Apaches are encamped.) Having started out with but five days' rations on the saddle (which gave out twelve hours before they should have), the party had been thirty-six hours without food; the animals, too, being lame and worn, I was compelled, much against my wishes to proceed to camp Apache. Upon my arrival there I reported to Captain Randall, and informed him of my success in locating the thieves, and also of my intention to proceed at once to destroy them. He, however, informed me of the great danger, as he thought, of attacking them on the reservation, and of the possibility of killing some who were not implicated, thus causing an outbreak. He further said that if I would consent to remain in camp Apache, he would warrant the capture of the thieves. At the time I arrived at Camp Apache I did not know the reservation extended over such an immense space, and after canvassing the matter well in my mind, I concluded his plan was much the wisest (since he seemed so sanguine of the capture), and concluded to abide by it. On Thursday, the 10th inst. (September), three days after my arrival at the post, the Indians were all paraded for muster, when the Rio Benito chief and the majority of his band were captured and imprisoned. One of these finally confessed, and seven, including the Rio Benito chief, were implicated and turned over to me, and I have conveyed them to this post in safety. Three of the stolen horses were returned, one having been eaten

on the trail. I cannot speak too highly of Major Randall's great interest in this affair, and of his kind assistance to me throughout. His control over the Indians upon the reservation is wonderful. Information has just been received from the Verde reservation of the return of a scouting party, under the command of Lieutenant Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, who were sent out for the purpose of capturing and to punish a band of Tonto Apaches, who had quit the reservation and took to the mountains. Lieutenant Schuyler met the renegades on the east fork of the Verde river, October 8, and killed fourteen warriors, returning to camp on the 5th. The scout is considered a success. Owing to sickness on the reservation and the superstition of the Indians, considerable numbers of them have left and taken to the mountains, but General Crook's forces are after them, and will soon again have them on their proper reservation or destroyed."

Department Item.—General Crook left headquarters, September 29, for the Verde river, and to look after the workings of his department toward camp Apache. Captain A. H. Nickerson, of his staff, is attending to the duties of the Department at headquarters during the absence of the general. Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, A. D. C. and engineer officer, was, at the date of our last report, absent at Camp Lowell, making the necessary surveys of the country around that post and Tucson.

Twenty-third Infantry.—First Lieutenant William F. Rice, Twenty-third Infantry, has lately been appointed regimental quartermaster, vice Eskridge, promoted captain.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Kansas, repairing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be ready by November 20, and will sail for the North Atlantic station.

The machinery of the torpedo boat at the Brooklyn Navy-yard is all ready. It is probable the boat will be launched November 15, and that Admiral Porter will be present.

The U. S. Coast Survey steamer Hassler, Commander P. C. Johnson, U. S. Navy, commanding, left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 17th of October, for the lower coast of California.

THERE are nearly a hundred vacancies in the classes of cadet midshipmen at Annapolis, not more than forty-eight of those who were examined in September having passed the examination.

LIEUTENANT J. W. MILLER, U. S. Navy, has presented to the Central Park Zoological Gardens a fine specimen of the wild "tiger cat" of Nicaragua, which he captured while on the Government surveying expedition in that country for the Isthmus canal.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "From 300 to 400 mechanics and about 1,000 laborers have been discharged from the Navy-yard, the money having run short in consequence of the large number of improvements made in the yard during the summer."

COMMISSIONER WILLIAM BUDD, of the Department of Docks, of this city, formerly a volunteer lieutenant-commander in the Navy, has declined the nomination for port warden of New York harbor, at \$6,000 a year, tendered by Governor Dix, and will retain his present position.

The Fortune, now under repairs at the Navy-yard, Washington, will sail very soon with the expedition for the determination of longitudes by electric telegraph in the West Indies. The party composing the expedition will consist of Lieutenant Commander F. M. Green, Professor J. A. Rogers, attached to the Hydrographic office, and Lieutenant S. W. Very.

MATE W. W. WOTHERSPOON, of the Navy, having passed the competitive examination, recently held for applicants to the Army, has been assigned as second lieutenant to the Twelfth Infantry. This is the second officer of the Navy, within a year, appointed to the Army. Midshipman James M. Gore, the first, having been assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

THE sentence of the naval court-martial in the case of Medical Director Marius Duval, who was tried for shooting two marines at the Naval Academy, has been promulgated. The court sentenced him to be suspended from rank and duty for the period of three years, and to receive no increase of pay during that time. The sentence of the court was approved, but the period of suspension mitigated to two years, to commence from the 15th October, 1873.

COMMANDER D. L. BRAINE, commanding the U. S. steamer *Juniata*, reports, under date of October 23, that during his stay at St. Johns, Newfoundland, the French gunboat *Le D'Estaing*, under the command of Lieutenant Edgar Humann, and the English man-of-war the *Sirius*, Captain Miller, R. N., and the *Woodark*, Commander Luttrell, R. N., visited that port. The *Sirius* and the *Woodark* sailed on the 9th of October for Halifax, the former homeward bound.

THE Worcester is at present at Norfolk, Va., awaiting the arrival of a 4-bladed screw from Boston, Mass., which was expected Nov. 1. It is said that certain bureau officers are of the opinion that 2-bladed screws only should be used. But as the 2-bladed screw the *Worcester* has now affixed to her has proven an entire failure, and the ship has in consequence been inefficient, it is hoped when the new 4-bladed screw has been attached that she will be able to "keep out of her own way" at least. We are aware the English favor the 2-bladed screw, but they put them on ships adapted to them. The *Worcester* and her class were built with a draft calculated for a 4-bladed screw, and should not have any other.

THE Shenandoah arrived at Barcelona on the 15th of September, and was having her machinery repaired, which would be completed in a few days when she would go immediately to Alicante. The *Wachusett* was at last accounts at Santander on the north coast of Spain, and the *Congress* at Flushing, Holland. Captain Rhind has been ordered to proceed with the *Congress* to the north coast of Spain with directions to order Commander Fill-brown to meet him, and return with the *Wachusett* to Gibraltar. Captain Carter, at Cadiz, has been ordered to proceed with the *Alaska* to Barcelona, touching at Gibraltar, Malaga, Carthage, and Valencia, en route.

A DESPATCH from Fortress Monroe, October 25, 1873, announces that the work of resounding Hampton Roads, the Elizabeth river and its estuaries has been going on for the past six or eight months under the direction of Acting Master R. Platt, of the United States coast survey steamer *Bibb*, and was finally completed October 24. The soundings show quite a change since the last survey, especially on Willoughby's Spit. The old chart gives six feet on all parts, while the new one shows many places with but three and a half feet at mean tide. The sheet will be sent to Washington and the chart issued with as little delay as possible. The survey has been made with great care and by most experienced officers. The crossing of the Hampton Roads cable is placed upon it, and everything else that can be of interest to the mariner. The *Bibb* has been condemned and will be towed up to Norfolk and go out of commission. Her officers and crew will be transferred to another vessel and sail for the Dry Tortugas in the course of a month, where they will be engaged during the winter and spring months.

THE Juniata arrived at New York October 25, six days from St. Johns, N. F., and after her five months' search for the *Polaris*, officers and crew all well. The *Juniata* has accomplished her voyage in safety, though on two occasions she had a narrow escape from destruction by being driven upon the rugged and rocky coast. During her absence no serious calamity happened to her until after her departure from St. Johns, N. F., on Oct. 19. For two days previous a strong gale had been blowing outside, creating a heavy sea, and as the *Juniata* steamed out of the harbor she was met by the swell, causing her to roll heavily. At this instant one of the crew, Thomas F. Smith, while descending the ladder from the spar-deck to the berth-deck, was thrown off his feet and fell to the deck, striking his head and fracturing his skull. He lived, unconscious, until the next morning, when, notwithstanding the efforts of both the ship's surgeons, he died. At 3:30 P. M. his body was consigned to the deep with the usual ceremonies, the "Burial Service" being read by Commander Braine. The *Tigress* was at St. Johns, October 19, making some repairs to her boilers, which would take about ten days, after which she will come to New York. Little is known as to what she has accomplished, but it is understood that the search at Littleton Island was as thorough as necessary, and the mutilated manuscripts, records, etc., which the *Tigress* secured, are considered valuable testimony in connection with the *Polaris* mystery. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the people of the *Tigress* that everything found there was intentionally destroyed or mutilated by the *Polaris* people, as parts of the sextants were disconnected and scattered about, a work which would not have been done by the Esquimaux.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Washington on October 23d, reports the following statement as having been made by Secretary Robeson during a conversation upon the results of the examination of the survivors of the *Polaris*: "The facts," said Secretary Robeson, "were as follows: Captain Hall was a man of full habit, a large eater, and subject to fits of heavy headache. His life on the *Polaris* had not been an active one, and he did not have as much exercise as he needed. To relieve his severe headache, it was his habit to eat large quantities of raw meat, beef being his preference. This produced the irritation and stimulation which relieved the vertigo and headache. The *Polaris* being blocked in and unable to proceed further, her commander decided on a hazardous and difficult sledge journey. It took him seven days of the severest trial and suffering to reach the highest point attained by man, and he was much of the time without the necessities of life. He slept in the snow and ate the most unsuitable food. He was often required to relieve the dogs by drawing the sledge himself. He returned in five days, having become familiar with the country. During these twelve days or two weeks he was exercising violently in an atmosphere 25° to 30° below zero, and sleeping constantly in his skin clothes. The ship was covered with canvas, and was surrounded with snow and ice to the depth of many feet, a narrow pathway cut through the hard snow being the only means of reaching the deck. When Captain Hall returned he entered his cabin, eight by fifteen feet, which was wholly without ventilation and occupied by six other persons. This was heated by a stove-pipe from the cabin below. The air was fetid and unhealthy, and the captain returned to this room in an exhausted condition, complaining that he was not well. He was fond of coffee, and drank heartily of it. Lying down still in his smothering suit of fur, vomiting and a combination of vertigo, congestion, and apoplexy followed, and terminated fatally. As for the practical results of the investigation of this party for the past ten days, continued the Secretary, nothing new has been discovered. Of course they have more scientific importance than the Tyson party, for they retained their instruments. Their experiences may also be made useful in the future. What I most desire is to see Mr. Bryan, who was one of the scientific corps, and who is spoken of by both the Tyson and Buddington parties as the most popular and one of the most trustworthy of the officers and crew. Bryan and his companions will be examined, and then I shall make up my report, and it will be given to the public."

TORPEDOES IN TACTICAL FORMATION.

LETTER FROM REAR-ADMIRAL DE ROHAN, R. N.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The Navy Department has recently issued a pamphlet—"Notes on Movable Torpedoes"—in reference to which I should like to say a word.

While agreeing in the main with the conclusions arrived at in the pamphlet mentioned, I, however, differ from them in thinking that "the employment of torpedoes in tactical formations is 'inadmissible,' because that I conceive the proper form and management of the torpedo is far from being satisfactorily decided upon; until that be done, it must be considered an open question."

Torpedoes will not, I think, with what we as yet know of them, be capable of successful and precise management as self-acting weapons of naval warfare in any but comparatively smooth and currentless water, and under circumstances which will admit of their being under absolute control either from the shore or ship-board, chiefly because the object to be attacked would in most instances be moving, and from the fact of the irregularity of rates in its movements.

There must be a torpedo-boat so built and of such form as to be itself difficult to be hit and not readily seen by an enemy. Take, say, the "cigar" form: build a boat which shall have at its forward end a gate or trap opening at its after end into a "torpedo-room;" this room to be solidly bulkheaded off from the main body of the boat by a water-tight door; prepare the torpedo in the "room;" when ready open the bulkhead door and launch it into the "trap," which done, close and secure the door, and at the proper moment open the gate of the trap for the egress of the torpedo, project it as desired, then close the gate, pump the water out of the trap, and proceed as before.

Is this practicable? I believe so, with the sort of boat suggested, built of solid material, of a defective form, and of such size and general handiness of movement as will make her difficult to hit; of course she must have great speed, as the greater the speed of the object the less liable to be hailed or captured.

In manoeuvring she would be laid end on to an enemy, open her gate, discharge the torpedo point blank, and back astern at full speed till ready for another discharge; she might have a double keel to give her steadiness, with, perhaps, her screw between the two keels, out of harm's way from shot, somewhat on the plan of the French ram *Taureau*, designs for which I sent the Emperor Napoleon in 1863.

I consider some such plan the only feasible one for successfully employing torpedoes in naval warfare; a merely passive or even an automatic torpedo without a continuous controlling agency of the kind suggested above, will hardly ever be capable of being handled with sufficient certainty either to warrant its employment, as a rule, in ordinary naval attack and defence in open sea; for without that continuous power of control a self-acting torpedo would be quite as likely, by any slight departure from, or defect in its intended working, to injure the ship from which launched as the ship of an enemy; toy machines of the kind sufficiently demonstrate this.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM DE ROHAN.

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1873.

LIEUTENANT GODFREY M. HUNTER.

ON Friday, the 26th of September, Lieutenant Godfrey M. Hunter, of the Navy, died of heart disease on board the flag-ship *Wabash*, at Barcelona, Spain. His illness was slow and intermittent in its nature, and while his friends were alternately hoping and fearing, he suddenly passed away. Although the event, when it occurred, was not entirely unexpected, it was like his life, calm and peaceful, and, at the last moment, he was surrounded by loving friends who had ministered to him tenderly through his last illness, and on whom his death has thrown a shadow of sadness. Honest and honorable he had lived, and though his career was short, his memory will be fresh in the hearts of those who knew him best.

His funeral took place on Sunday, September 28, and was a solemn and impressive ceremony, and the foreign naval officers vied with our own in paying the last tributes of respect to our brother officer. At half past one his remains were carried to the boat by six petty officers of his division, with a salute from the Marine Guard, amid the muffled rolling of the drums and a solemn dirge, while our own ensign and those of the foreign men-of-war were lowered at half-mast. The funeral cortege consisted of a single column of boats, which left the ship in the usual order, followed by the boats of the Austrian, English, and Italian vessels. On arriving at the landing the procession, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Hayward, U. S. N., was organized as follows:

U. S. S. *Wabash* Band.

R. C. Roma Band.

U. S. Marines.

Chaplain and Surgeon.

Hearse drawn by four horses.

Pal Bearer.

Lieutenant Joffe, R. N. Lieutenant Barnette, U. S. N.
Lieutenant Miller, R. N. Lieutenant Hanford, U. S. N.
Surgeon Eastcott, R. N. Lieutenant Bradford, U. S. N.
Lt. von Wüllerstorff-Urbair, A. N. Lieutenant Jasper, U. S. N.
Lieutenant Silvio, I. N. Secretary Monroe, U. S. N.
Lieutenant Alfonso, I. N. Surgeon Winslow, U. S. N.

Lieutenant Hunter's Division.

Officers of *Wabash*.

Austrian Officers.

English Officers.

Italian Officers.

Commanding Officers.

Rear-Admiral Case, U. S. N.

Vice-Admiral Brochetti, I. N.

The course of the procession was through the city of Barcelona to the Protestant cemetery, where the solemn burial service was read by the Protestant clergyman, and with the ringing volleys of the marines, all that was left of our friend and brother was consigned to its last resting place.

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

FIRST ARTICLE.

AFTER the successful termination of the war of Chioggia, Venice increased rapidly in wealth and power, until, at the close of the fifteenth century, she had acquired so great an extent of territory as to excite the envy and apprehension of all the other European powers, which, instigated by Pope Julian the Second, notwithstanding that His Holiness owed his elevation mainly to the Venetians, united in that formidable league to crush the great republic, which was signed at Cambray on the 10th day of December, 1508.

The civilized world now beheld with astonishment, not unmingled with awe, Venice contending, single-handed, yet undismayed, against the combined forces of France, Germany, Spain, and the petty Italian States, and, at the same time, replying with spirit and dignity to the bitter fulminations of the Vatican.

The Emperor Maximilian, at the head of a hundred thousand men, besieged Padua, the King of the French, with his army, descended, like a mountain torrent, upon Lombardy, and dispersed throughout the rest of her territory, at various strategical points, Venice had to confront the soldiers of Spain and of misguided Italy, which, hearkening to the voice of the tempter, had invited the representatives of tyranny to invade the soil that for so many centuries had been sacred to freedom.

The Venetian army, beaten on the Adige, yet still facing the enemy, like a lion at bay, retreated slowly and sullenly upon the capital.

The main-land was lost, but not the love of its inhabitants for Venice; and so, little by little, after the first shock of war had passed, the republic recovered its former possessions, with the exception of Romagna, which, upon the termination of hostilities, it was obliged to cede to the Pope forever, in order to obtain the revocation of his infamous sentence of excommunication against her citizens, which had produced so terrible an effect upon the minds of the vulgar in Venice as to cause the Signory to apprehend an outbreak, on their part, against the authorized government, in favor of the priesthood.

The republic now enjoyed some years of repose, which were devoted to the embellishment of the capital; and the magnificent private dwellings erected there about this period are looked upon with admiration by the traveller of the present day; rich as they are in marbles, paintings, and sculpture; in curiously-carved furniture, walls clothed with tapestry, and ceilings adorned with frescoes of priceless value.

But a more terrible enemy than any with which Venice had yet contended appeared on the political horizon in 1566, in the person of Selim II., the youthful emperor of the Turks—that barbarous nation which, in 1453, had taken Constantinople by storm, and learning there the sad truth that “the rapine of an hour is more productive than the industry of years,” had assumed the aggressive ever since, wresting from the republic, by degrees, the whole of the Morea, and now demanding from her the cession of the island of Cyprus (which Selim greatly coveted) as the price of peace. The Signory, which had been for some time pursuing a temporizing policy toward the Turks, of which this demand was the legitimate fruit, now resolutely prepared for war, and dispatched embassies to all quarters in quest of aid. The Christian princes of Europe, however, for the most part lent a deaf ear to the story of a danger menacing them from the distant Bosphorus, and coldly turned their backs upon the ambassadors of a power which they had always hated and often feared. But, fortunately for Christianity, there was one great man among them who fully sympathized with the republic in this her hour of need, and comprehended clearly that, as Sicily, in ages gone by, had served as a breastwork for Italy against the advances of Carthage from the west, so Venice now rose from the sea as its bulwark against the barbarians approaching it from the east. This great man was Pius the Fifth, one of the best and ablest pontiffs that ever filled the apostle's seat. Gifted with eloquence and discernment, and possessed of an enthusiastic temperament, and a religious fervor which gave to all he uttered the force of inspiration, his opinion had great weight with Philip the Second of Spain, whom he now earnestly besought, in the name of the Holy Catholic Church, of which His Majesty was so distinguished and devout a member, not to be a passive spectator of a strife that, unless he took part in it, must inevitably result, to the shame of Christendom, in the triumph of the Moslem over a neighboring Christian State. Thus urged, Philip, who, it is probable, foresaw, on his part, that the establishment of the naval supremacy of the Turks on the Mediterranean would endanger the safety of every Spanish colony inside of the Pillars of Hercules, and even of the maritime districts of Spain, filled as they then were with disaffected *Moriscoes*, readily consented to unite with Venice and His Holiness in an effort to check their further encroachments, provided the league was considered as binding against the Moors also, the inveterate enemies of Spain. This coalition was formally announced from the chair of St. Peter in 1570,* and resulted, during the following year, in the great battle of Lepanto, where the Christian called out to the Moslem, from the midst of the sea, as he had declared to him, eight centuries earlier, from the centre of France, *Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud course be stayed!* But, in order that the characters in this great naval drama may be properly brought upon the scene of action, it is necessary that a *resumé* of the events immediately preceding it should first be presented to the reader.

The conquest of Cyprus was resolved upon by Selim, according to La Fuente, from the moment he succeeded to the throne of his father, as an enterprise worthy of the son of the great Solyman; and this, no doubt, was the ground upon which this conquest was urged upon

him by the commander-in-chief of his army, the infamous Mustafa, for it is the very language flattery would use in addressing a youthful sovereign; but as Selim, brought up in the seraglio, although fully imbued with the thirst of conquest, was not possessed of the warlike spirit which had prompted his ancestors to lead their armies in battle, and was so addicted to the wine-cup withal, notwithstanding its prohibition by the law of Mohammed, as to have been nicknamed, by his subjects, “the wine-bibber,” and “the inebriate,” we cannot but think, with Hammer, that the wines of Cyprus acted as a powerful stimulant to the ambition of the young Sultan; and we are not, therefore, disposed to pass over in silence the remarkable tale told by him in his history of the Ottoman Empire, of the influence exercised by a certain Joseph Nassy in bringing about the war of Cyprus and the events consequent thereon, which is, in substance, as follows:

“During the lifetime of his father, Selim conceived a great friendship for a Jew named Joseph Nassy, a pretended convert to Mohammedanism, who was in the habit of making him rich presents of wine and money, thus giving the young prince a taste for the ducats of Venice and the wines of Cyprus; and one day, when the two boon companions had indulged for many hours in the pleasures of the table, Selim rose, staggering to his feet, and holding up his glass to the light exclaimed: ‘By the great Prophet, when I come to the kingdom, I will take possession of the island which produces this rare nectar; and you, Nassy, shall be the governor of the island and have charge of its vineyards.’”

The acquisition of Cyprus, then—from whatever cause—being now resolved upon, it was not difficult for a government which maintained that wherever a mosque had once been erected there the standard of Mohammed should fly forever, to trump up a claim to that island which had formerly been in the hands of the Saracens. Besides, although the Ottoman Empire was at peace with the republic, it had long been held as a maxim with the former that no treaty of peace should be considered as binding upon its government whose rapture would enlarge the bounds of Islamism and redound to the glory of the Sultan. In honor of the prophet, too, a magnificent temple was in process of erection at Adrianople, to which the revenues of Cyprus were to be appropriated. So the demand for the cession of the island to Turkey was made, as we have seen, and great was the rejoicing in Constantinople at its indignant rejection by the Venetians; for the Turks of that period were a nation of military fanatics, delighting in nothing but war, and especially in a war with those of whatever nation they might be, who inscribed on their banners the sacred emblem of the crucifixion.

A force of fifty thousand infantry and artillery, under the command of Mustafa, was soon landed in Cyprus, and laid siege to Nicosia, its capital, striking terror within its walls; a squadron of Turkish infantry scouring the roads in all directions, spread havoc and desolation through the country, far and wide; while a fleet of one hundred and eighty galleys, whose admiral was the Bashaw Piali, one of the instigators of this war, entirely encircled the island, cutting off all hope of succor from without. Nicosia fell, after an obstinate resistance, on the 13th of September, 1570, and in August of the following year Famagusta capitulated, after a protracted siege, during which the most heroic valor was displayed on both sides; for it had withstood six general assaults and buried fifty thousand Turks beneath the ruins of its levelled walls, while of the Christian garrison within it one-half had perished, either by famine or the sword.

The accounts given us of the cruelty of Mustafa after the reduction of Famagusta toward those officers who had stood foremost in its defence would be deemed incredible were they not attested by numberless authorities whose evidence is indisputable. The *Seraskier*, it seems, had expressed a wish to become personally acquainted with these gallant men, and sent them a message to this effect, adding that he should feel complimented if they would make him a *call of friendship*. To this kindly summons Marco Antonio Bragadino, the former military governor of the city, General Baglioni, Colonel Martinego, and a young artillery officer, named Quirini, at once responded by making their appearance at the Turkish headquarters dressed in full uniform and wearing their swords, which they had been permitted, as a special mark of honor, to retain. Mustafa received his visitors graciously, and courteously asked them to be seated by his side. Soon, however, a dispute arose between him and Bragadino, in relation to one of the articles of capitulation which Bragadino accused him of being about to break. “Wretch!” cried the enraged Turk, springing hastily to his feet, “have you forgotten that I am the conqueror and you the conquered? A slave must learn to be respectful to his master!” As he spoke he made a sign to his guards, and almost simultaneously three naked scimitars flashed before the eyes of the astounded governor, and three Christian heads rolled upon the rich carpet at his feet. Then, with a cynical smile upon his sallow face, Mustafa bade him look upon the quivering trunks of his comrades, and to rest assured that theirs was a happy fate in comparison with that which awaited him. Accordingly, Bragadino's nose and ears were cut off, and in this pitiable condition he was obliged for ten days to labor like a beast of burden in carrying earth to one of the bastions of the surrendered city, which the Turks were already engaged in repairing. While thus employed each time that he passed Mustafa, who took pains to put himself in his way, he was forced to bow his head until his lips touched the ground. Finally, after being tortured in various other ways, he was lashed to the slaves' whipping post and flayed alive. His skin was then stuffed with straw* and carried in derision through the streets of Famagusta and the camp, under a red umbrella, which among

the Turks is the symbol of power and dignity, while his head, severed from his body, and placed in a box with the heads of Baglioni, Martinego, and Quirini, was sent as a present to the Sultan.

A tablet in the church of St. John and St. Paul* at Venice commemorates the virtues, the heroic bravery, and the sad fate of the Christian warriors, over which many a tear has been shed by their tender-hearted countrymen. But the “deep damnation of their taking off” will cling to the memory of Mustafa, and awaken a feeling of detestation for his character in every generous breast, whether of Christian or of Moslem, until time shall be no more; for even the false law which taught him to make war against all those who were accounted enemies of the prophet, yet bade him “be merciful to the suppliant and the vanquished.”

With the taking of Famagusta the Turks remained masters of Cyprus. This enabled the Porte to give its undivided attention to the fitting out of a great fleet, which, as soon as it was fully equipped in every particular, sailed from the Golden Horn in quest of that of The Holy League, now gathering reinforcements from all directions, and preparing, under the invincible Don Juan of Austria, to bring the infidel to a decisive action.

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

* San Giovanni e Paolo. Here also is the urn of the heroic Marco Antonio Bragadino, the champion and martyr of Cyprus, containing his skin, ransomed by his family at enormous cost from the Moslem. Flagg, Vol. I., p. 140; La Fuente, p. 273.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 22.—First Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, to the Navy-yard, Boston.
OCTOBER 24.—Medical Director J. W. Taylor, to the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.
Assistant Surgeon Chas. U. Gravatt, to the receiving ship Ohio, Boston, Mass.
OCTOBER 25.—Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, as member of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington, D. C., on the 29th inst.
Lieutenant-Commander Yates Stirling, to the Canandaigua on the 4th November next.
Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin, to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, Boston, on the 1st November next.
OCTOBER 27.—Lieutenants R. R. Ingersoll and Frank W. Nichols, to the Kansas at New York.
Lieutenant Bloomfield Mallvaine, to the receiving ship Potomac at Philadelphia.
Lieutenant C. A. Schetky, to the receiving ship Vermont at New York.
Mate Harold Neilson, to the Fortune.
Second Assistant Engineer E. M. Huston, to the Saugus at Key West, Fla.
OCTOBER 28.—Mate Harry Setley, to the receiving ship Vermont at New York.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 22.—Assistant Surgeon A. M. Owen, from the Naval Station, League Island, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
Mate Samuel Lomax, from the Triana, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.
OCTOBER 23.—Midshipman C. F. Emmerick, from the Canandaigua, and ordered to Annapolis, Md., for the required examinations preliminary to promotion.
Midshipman M. C. Dimock, from the Worcester, and ordered to Annapolis, Md., for the required examinations preliminary to promotion.
OCTOBER 24.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the Torpedo Station, on the 1st November.
Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lancaster on the 29th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.
Chief Engineer E. B. Latch has reported his return home, having been detached from the Congress on the 29th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.
OCTOBER 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigbee, from the Canandaigua on the 4th November next, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office on the 15th November.
Midshipman W. A. E. Masser has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lancaster on the 29th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.
OCTOBER 27.—Commander Henry L. Howison, from the command of the Shawmut at Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander George H. Wadleigh, Lieutenants A. B. H. Little and Wm. A. Morgan, Master James W. Graydon, Ensign John H. Moore, Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware, and First Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macenerty, from the Shawmut, and placed on waiting orders.
Captain T. S. Phelps, from temporary duty as light-house inspector Twelfth District, California, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander Edwin H. Miller, from the receiving ship Potomac at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Kansas on the 1st November next.
Lieutenant Wm. Little, from the Benicia, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
Ensign Edward M. Hughes, from recruiting duty at New Orleans, and placed on waiting orders.
Mate W. L. Gilley, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Gettysburg.
Surgeon Thos. N. Penrose, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, from the Shawmut, and ordered to settle accounts.
OCTOBER 28.—Captain Charles H. Baldwin, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, on the 10th November next, and ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco.
Captain Paul Shirley, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, on the 10th November, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., as executive.
Captain Wm. E. Hopkins, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to command the Benicia, South Pacific Station.
Captain A. G. Clary, from the command of the Benicia, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
Mate L. B. Gallagher, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Triana.

PROMOTED.

Captain James M. Spitta, to a commodore in the Navy, from the 25th of September, 1873, and ordered to return to San Francisco, Cal., and resume his duties as light-house inspector.
Master Richard Wainwright, to the grade of lieutenant in the Navy, from September 25, 1873, to fill vacancy.

RESIGNED.

OCTOBER 21.—Assistant Surgeon James M. Scott, to take effect April 14, 1874.
Ensign Wm. G. Mager, to take effect December 5, 1873.
LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.
OCTOBER 27.—Masters D. V. Stuart and Wm. A. Hadden, for three months, from October 27.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending October 25, 1873:
Godfrey M. Hunter, Lieutenant, September 26, U. S. steamer Wabash, at Barcelona.
Ludwig Ludwigen, seaman July 19 U. S. steamer Shenandoah, at Malaga.

* Prescott says: “Although a draft of the treaty had been prepared in the latter part of the preceding year it was not ratified till 1571; but La Fuente (vol. 7, p. 265) mentions two distinct treaties, one made in 1570, the other in 1571.”

* Que su piel, rellena de heno, fuera pasada por el campo y la ciudad bajo el mismo quitasol encarnado que habia llevado la tarde que se presento a Mustafa, etc., etc. La Fuente, p. 273. Pellemque carnoles misero detraheant, eam palcis stramineque repletam, etc., etc. Contarant (Latin translation of Stefano.)

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A CAPTAIN, OF JULY 28, 1866, OF A WHITE Regiment of Infantry is desirous of transferring into a White Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry (Cavalry preferred). Address SOCRATES, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The following were registered at the Army and Navy Club for the week ending Tuesday, October 21: Commander E. C. Grafton, U. S. Navy; Major Roes, U. S. Army; Commander Pierson, U. S. Navy; Professor H. L. Kendrick, West Point; Lieutenant-Commander C. Woodrow, U. S. Navy; G. R. Blanchard; G. F. Chase, U. S. Army; Charles P. Dillaway, Coast Survey; I. H. Gardner, Jr., Sharon Springs; Colonel Henry Goodfellow; I. I. Staples, Japan; E. F. Wrinklebuch, Baltimore; James Brady, Esq., New York; M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. Army; General J. Gibbon, U. S. Army; General J. B. Fry, U. S. Army; J. J. Van Allen, Esq., England; Colonel Adams, Vicksburg.

The following have registered at the club for the week ending October 27th: Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Chester, Newport; Paymaster H. T. Wright; Honorable F. A. Low, Lieutenant Bean, Fort Columbus; Colonel J. H. Taylor, Lieutenant Frank H. Mills, Thomas Hewett, Charles Clark, John C. Knox, Jr., Will Kilburn, A. Lardner Brown, J. W. Bellow, London; Wilkie Collins, London; George W. Moore, Brooklyn; Edgar Mills, Sacramento; Lieutenant George McDermott, Fifth Infantry.

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THE executive proclamation of the 10th of October, offering a free pardon to deserters, has called forth various inquiries in regard to the scope of the pardon offered. One man wishes to know whether it relieves him from the punishment decreed against him for theft in carrying off some of the Government property with him at the time of his desertion. Others, who have re-enlisted at another post and under a different name, wish to know what bearing their re-enlistment will have upon their application for pardon under the proclamation. To these several inquiries we can best respond in the words of the proclamation, that "the President of the United States commands it to be made known that all soldiers who have deserted their colors, and who shall, on or before the first day of January, 1874, surrender themselves at any military station, shall receive a full pardon, only forfeiting the pay and allowances due them at the time of desertion; and shall be restored to duty without trial or punishment on condition that they faithfully serve through the term of their enlistment."

We do not see how a pardon for the offence of desertion can release a man from the penalties of a conviction for theft, nor do we see how a man already in custody for that offence can expect to be included among those who "surrender themselves." As to a man who has re-enlisted, we should advise that in any case he surrender himself as a deserter and trust to the clement intention of the proclamation. If he surrenders himself as a deserter, he is entitled to the benefit of the proclamation, and as his second enlistment was illegal, it is necessarily void.

We hope the proclamation will have the good effect intended, and that the misguided ones who have repudiated their obligations will avail themselves of the opportunity to retrieve their position. Many who have been tempted to be false to their oath by the opportunities for adventure and the openings for labor which the West affords, have no doubt by this time learned that, aside from the obligations of honor which should have kept them true to their colors, the service has its compensations in the certainty which it offers of food, clothing, and at least moderate compensation. We receive, it is true, constant complaints of the hardships of military service, but many of these are obviously due to a constitutional love of grumbling, and others come from men who are restive under the "curse of labor," which bears so heavily upon the self-indulgent, and seem to imagine that the Army is an institution especially organized to support men in idleness.

Yet with all this there is no doubt some just reason for complaint of ill treatment on the part of officers. The letter we publish this week from an officer of the Army on "The Company Fund," shows one way in which the rights of enlisted men are sometimes disregarded, and the reports of court-martial cases which occasionally appear in our columns, reveal still other abuses to which men are subjected. Even when the disposition to ignore the rights of another does not reveal itself in an actual disregard of legal rights, it is, too often for the good of the service, displayed in a roughness of manner toward subordinates for which no better

excuse can be pleaded than the weakness of human nature. But human nature is the same in the soldier as in the officer. Knowing this, why does the latter so often address his men in such unseemly, passionate, and disrespectful terms? Why so often abuse his authority, or fail properly to enforce it, to the extent of listening to just complaints, or investigating, when necessary, the troubles originating in the barrack room? The self-respect which is inculcated in the household and in the school-room should not be ignored in the Army. When it is invaded or trampled upon, anger and resentment will follow. All soldiers are amenable to law and regulation. A merited rebuke, administered with decency and calmness, is more productive of reformation in the culprit than when accompanied with passion and profanity. Briefly, an officer in the presence of his men should never lose his temper. *Ira furor brevis est*, and provokes contempt. Offenders should be dealt with according to law, and punished without vindictiveness.

Again, officers should learn the characters of their men as well as their names, but this cannot be done by simply visiting the company when paraded for roll calls and inspections, and communicating with it at all other times through the medium of those in attendance at the orderly room. The recruit especially should be satisfied, beyond all peradventure, that his captain is an unprejudiced court, to which he may appeal for protection against the tyranny of any non-commissioned officer, and the insolence of any bully in the company. When recruits are thrust into the guard-house without the order, assent, or even knowledge of their captain, and there suffered to remain in durance vile without a hearing eight days or eighty, it is but natural that they should, after such treatment, become disgusted and disheartened, lose the innate soldierly pride, or finally forget their obligations and abandon the service altogether.

The captain of a company should be accessible to his men at all times, even when unaccompanied by the first sergeant, and by his deportment should assure them that they have in him a just judge—a friend as well as a master. The greatest general of modern days called his soldiers *mes enfants*. The reformatory tendencies of the age must of necessity, and should of right, permeate and renovate the pre-eminent conservatism of the army. Let those in authority understand it, and endeavor, by kindness, cheerfulness, and urbanity toward their inferiors (if such remedies so easy of application are needed), to arrest and avert the evil of desertion, which threatens the Army with disintegration.

THE remarkable effectiveness of the Gatling, at distances ranging up to 1,200 yards, has been demonstrated in a more convincing manner than ever before, by the recent trials of the several calibres, in competition with the service field-gun, at Fortress Monroe during the first week of the present month, and more recently at Fort Madison, near Annapolis. The results at the former locality strikingly illustrate the precision of the gun, while they develop a rapidity of single shots and a volume of canister thus far, we believe unprecedented in trials. With a Gatling of .42 calibre, firing 600 shots in 1 minute 26 seconds, notwithstanding a very severe wind almost at right angles to the line of fire, 534 hits were made at 800 yards distance within a target 9 feet high by 40 in length. At 1,200 yards, under similar conditions of wind, out of 600 shots discharged in a minute and a half, 415 struck the target. The record of precision in the above tests is something marvellous, throwing into the shade the most favorable results that Creedmoor and Wimbledon practice can hope to attain through individual marksmanship. But the astonishing effectiveness of the Gatling's fire was perhaps even better demonstrated in the trial of the one-inch gun. This gun was trained upon the same target, and in 255 discharges, each being a canister of 21 balls, hurled in space of one minute and a half, 1,595 balls (out of the total of 5,355) against the target, at a range of 200 yards.

The trials of the 23d and 24th inst., at Fort Madison, were conducted under supervision of Lieutenant-Commander J. D. MARVIN, commanding the fort, and regarded especially the endurance of the gun. During the test, which was witnessed by a

large attendance of officers of both services, 100,000 rounds were fired from the 50 calibre gun. The cartridges used were the production of the United States Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., constructed with solid heads by a peculiar process, and gave exceptionally good results. 35,000 rounds were first fired and the gun was then cleaned. After which over 64,000 rounds were proceeded with without any other attention to the barrels than a close observation of the effects of the continued discharge. The general issue of this prolonged trial was of great use in demonstrating the endurance of the barrels and mechanism; but its particular value is found in the development of a fact in gunnery which, though previously asserted by Captain PRINCE, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, yet required the unequivocal proof that it has now received. It had been assumed in all antecedent experience that the extreme faculty of a gun barrel to do respectable work could not under the best conditions pass the five hundredth round. In the trial at Annapolis it was discovered that the fouling did not increase at all after from 400 to 500 discharges had been made, but rather diminished, and the fact was pretty clearly demonstrated that there is actually no limit to the firing of a gun while its mechanism remains operative. After nearly one hundred thousand rounds had been fired, wiping off the slight powder discoloration which follows each shot, discovered barrel interiors as smooth and bright as plate glass. The correct operation of the gun was further illustrated after the endurance test was concluded, 30 shots being made at 300 yards distance at a target 12 feet square, of which 29 struck the central part of the mark, making hits, end on, and giving good penetration.

NOT the least useful result of Creedmoor, by any means, will be the practical lessons it has already taught in the very important matter of small arm excellence and the improvement which will necessarily follow its practice, in the perfecting and sighting our military as well as our sporting rifles. Up to the Wimbledon era the English Enfield was sighted with respectable correctness to a 400 yards range, but beyond that was issued to the soldier a thoroughly unreliable piece so far as this now important feature was concerned. The fault which a successful Rifle-practice Association has corrected in the English armament, unfortunately still exists in the United States military rifle and the military Remington. We are assured that in future the Remingtons will be sighted as they ought to be, and we know that their present defect is due to a compliance with the demands of Ordnance Boards. Regarding "questions of arms" the *Forest and Stream* remarks as follows: "The great use of the rifle range is that it must demonstrate whether an arm is good or not. Skill may have a great deal to do with the merit of a high score, but as the weapons used come into the hands of not only experts, but of second and third class shots, the use of Creedmoor or any other range must determine the average excellence of any gun. The Remington rifle has been fully tested and has been found to be excellent, not only as a military but as a sporting rifle. In many of the matches, as may be seen on examining the scores, the Remington has held its own with the most delicately adjusted arms. Rifles like the Rigby and Metford have most carefully adjusted sights, were allowances all made for effects of wind blowing across the line of fire, etc. The use of all such adjustments are perfectly in order, and should be encouraged in every way. If a rifle, as was remarked by *Punch* in speaking of the complicated arrangements of the Wimbledon expert, 'had a steam engine at one end and a windmill at another,' so much the better, if in a range of a thousand yards, the marksman can improve his score a single figure. There is not then the least doubt that when the Remington rifles have adjusted to them these finer sights, that they will not only shoot quite as well, but possibly out-shoot either the Rigby or Metford. In comparing it as a military arm with the arms used by either the English, French or German, we must declare it to be superior as to accuracy. Its penetration was also remarkable, shown by a shot passing through three feet of solid packed dirt, perforating a thick block of wood, and then falling spent with its shape still almost perfect. Subsequent general matches yet to

come may bring in prominence some other rifle, but for the present, for all work, we are inclined to think that with a steady hand, and clear sight, whether the marksman be a soldier or a sportsman, the Remington has clearly proved itself the best arm of to-day. The Sharpe rifle, especially in the press match, showed its excellence, and is a weapon of great merit. In judging of all rifle contests, our readers not familiar with the subject should always bear in mind that a windy day always affects the shooting. In concluding our remarks on the first American rifle contest, we believe that the time will come when Creedmoor will be far too small for the concourse of people who will assemble from all parts of the Union to witness this National pastime."

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE, in a despatch of September 24, at Barcelona, reports that since his last communication, dated September 3, the condition of affairs in Spain had changed, and, it is hoped, improved by the appointment of the new ministry. The insurrection or revolution at Cartagena still existed, the activity displayed by the leaders, who are operating on the coast with the *Numancia*, *Mendes Nunes*, and *Fernando el Catolico*, creating much alarm to the inhabitants of the seaports. The port of Aguillos, a small seaport town not far from Cartagena, had been visited by these vessels and a requisition made on the inhabitants. At last reports they were at Alicante, to which place it is reported that Rear-Admiral YELVERTON, R. N., accompanied them in the *Lord Warden* and other vessels from Cartagena, and required the commander of the Cartagenians to give a notice of four days for foreigners to remove from the city. This, it is said, was conceded, and the notice given. The troops and fighting part of the population were preparing to defend the city, but being without heavy ordnance, the city would be at the mercy of the assaulting party, and would have to compromise.

Admiral YELVERTON, it will be seen, still continues to plague the Spaniards. Indeed, the Admiral seems to have a constitutional predisposition to intermeddle with the Latin races, having signalled his introduction to the Peninsula as a British naval officer, in his earlier days, by a *liaison* with the Infanta of Portugal, from the consequences of which he had a most narrow escape.

THE following complimentary letter dated 28th October, 1873, has been addressed by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to Rear-Admiral THORNTON A. JENKINS, whose relief sails on the steamer of the 1st November next from San Francisco, to relieve him in command of the Asiatic Station: "SIR: Upon being relieved from the command of the Asiatic Station, you will proceed home at will, either via Europe or the usual route, and with such delays as you may find expedient or agreeable. In relieving you from the command of our most important and responsible Naval Station, the Department desires to say that this is done only on account of your retirement and under the stringent provisions of the law which requires it, and also to express to you its appreciation of your ability and services and its entire approval of your conduct of affairs while in command abroad."

BREVET-MAJOR JOSEPH C. BROCKENRIDGE, U. S. Army, authorizes us to announce that he offers a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best essay, and another of fifteen dollars for the next best essay on any subject in military history or the art of war written by any enlisted man serving with the line of the Army and received at the Artillery School, U. S. Army, by May 1, 1874. The prize essays will be selected from those received by a committee composed of the Commandant, the Superintendent of the Non-Commissioned Officers' School and the Adjutant of the Artillery School U. S. Army. Each contestant will forward his essay through his company commander, who will endorse thereon the rank of the writer and the organization to which he belongs, the duty he has been performing, and the advantages possessed by him for consulting authorities. No essay will be returned.

WE call the attention of artillery and ordnance officers to a work recently published by OPENHEIM, Berlin, entitled "The Development of the Field Artillery, in Material, Organizations, and Tactics, from

1815 to 1870." The work treats in detail of the subject using as authority chiefly the reports of the imperial Inspector-General of the Prussian Artillery, and those of the artillery trial committee. It contains numerous tables and statistics showing the character of the material, ammunition, and the firing qualities of all smooth-bore and rifled field pieces. It will be welcomed by every artilleryman as a book of reference for the comparison of the different artillery systems.

A WRITER in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, in an article on "Infantry Fire," discusses the use made of this powerful factor in times past and how it may profitably be applied in future. Without returning, he says, precisely to those times in which generals gave the command to take certain positions without firing a shot, we yet wish to assert that target-shooting alone will never gain a battle. The Austrians, at Sadowa, had 20,000 experienced and skilful Tyrolean sharpshooters, and yet were beaten badly when their right wing was attacked by the enemy's army. A little further on he says: Beyond the distance of 500 metres the soldier's firing must be left to his own option. Skirmishers will endeavor to advance to about 50 metres; the supports will occupy the front rank while the reserve covers flank and rear. At 50 metres a rapid fire takes place (five to six shots) upon which tirailleurs and supports throw themselves on the enemy, the reserve advancing to support them. So surely as French columns approach the enemy at a distance of 60 metres, so surely will the latter be overthrown; for it was French troops only that were able to storm a Malakoff tower; as it is the French soldiers alone who, impelled by their officers, will throw themselves with fiery zeal against obstacles and objects, where sure death awaits them.

IN regard to the question which has been raised as to the legality of an issue of fuel to officers' servants, the Secretary of War decides that "General Orders No. 19, 1873, was issued for the reason that the Secretary of War construed the law of July 15, 1870, to prohibit all allowances to officers' servants; that it did, in fact, ignore that class of persons entirely. In this view the order was intended to cut off all such allowances, including, of course, the fuel at military posts as well as at all other places where it has to be purchased, and the order itself clearly prohibits such issue of fuel."

A DESPATCH from Washington, October 29, informs us that Brigadier-General PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, in command of the Department of the Lakes, has been placed on the retired list, and Brevet Major-General GEORGE CROOK, lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, has been appointed brigadier-general to fill the vacancy. We have not yet received the official order. The Department of the Lakes and the Department of the East have been abolished, and the command is to be simply the Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded by General HANCOCK.

WE would call attention to the interesting letter of Admiral DE ROHAN, of the English navy, on the subject of torpedoes, which appears elsewhere. The idea of a torpedo under absolute control from the ship, for which Admiral DE ROHAN argues, is substantially that of ERICSSON's aggressive torpedo, which our Navy Department seems disposed to treat so cavalierly.

COMMODORE C. R. P. RODGERS, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has been appointed by the President acting chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting during the temporary absence of Commodore WM. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL JAMES W. MELINE, recently deceased, was possessed of a most valuable collection of General Orders issued during the war, which his widow is desirous of disposing of at a fair price. Included in the list is a complete set of G. O. and G. C. M. Orders of the War Department and G. O. of the various departments and districts. These are bound and indexed, and, in addition, there is a collection of valuable military books, any or all of which will be sold. If any of our readers are disposed to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of purchasing historical documents which will every year increase in value, we shall be happy to put them in communication with Mrs. Meline.

THE delegations of the Crow and Ute Indians, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, paid their respects to President Grant, October 24. The President subsequently accompanied the Indians to the "Green Room," and presented them to Mrs. Grant and his daughter. While on a visit to the navy-yard, during the firing of the Gatling guns, and the parade of the soldiers in the presence of these Indians, the wife of Blackfoot asked, "Why do you not bring such guns against the Sioux? and why don't the soldiers march against the Sioux as they are marching now?"

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE NEW UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Allow me through the columns of your paper to make a suggestion in regard to the new issue of clothing to the Army.

I find that in material no difference is made for rank from sergeant-major to private soldier. As distinction in dress has much to do with encouraging young soldiers to be ambitious for promotion and also as an inducement to non-commissioned officers to value more the position they have attained, I would suggest the following changes:

1st. That all non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal be allowed a finer quality of cloth than that issued to the private soldier.

2d. That the head dress of same be of finer material (full and undress) and the ornaments for first sergeants of companies and regimental non-commissioned staff be gilt and the chevrons of the latter be of gold or silver lace.

NOTE.—With the present uniform the facings are sufficient to indicate the arm of the service; it is not therefore necessary the chevrons should be of color.

A WORD OF APPEAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Allow me through your columns to draw attention to a serious and growing evil, viz., the deterioration in the moral tone of the Army. The fine sense of honor and comradeship, which made a reflection upon the character of a brother officer a personal affront to him who heard it, and the shortcomings or disgrace of one of a regiment, a misfortune to be lamented, and as far as possible concealed by all its members, is seldom met with in the "Army of the Consolidation."

Where is the chivalry, the true soldier-spirit, which takes pride in implicit obedience to orders—taking the rough with the smooth, the frontier post or the staff appointment with the same prompt acquiescence? Instead of this, the primary element of military science and discipline, there is now to be seen in the officers of the United States Army, a struggling, jostling crowd, each eager for some "soft place," some detail, which, separating them from their company or regiment, destroys their personal influence over their command, doing away with that knowledge of hardships manfully endured together, which cements a bond between officers and men, and, more than any other influence, rendered the first Napoleon the idol of his army and the soldier of his time.

An army led into action by officers so long strangers to garrison life and discipline, so ignorant of the tone and capacity of the men they command, as would in many instances be the case were the emergency imminent, instead of concealed in the dim future, is not one calculated to intimidate our foes, whether at home or abroad.

Through your widely circulated paper, let me appeal not only to the officers of the "old Army," but also to those who without the advantage of regular military training, did such noble service during the Rebellion, to use every effort to put down this system of military "office-seeking." Let at least one institution of our country be free from the curse and reproach of "influence," striving only to do its duty simply, quietly, and to the best of its ability. M. G.

BATTERIES OR COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Is it right to obey an unlawful order? Almost any one would answer, No, of course not. I have in mind several instances of officers who have been punished for obeying orders of their superiors which were unlawful. The Articles of War (9th) state that officers and soldiers shall obey all lawful commands, and so on. Conceded, therefore, that only lawful orders are to be obeyed, let me invite attention to the following subject, which is at present the cause of considerable comment in the Army, but regarding which there is, so far as I know, but one opinion in the artillery. The Fifth U. S. Artillery was created by the late President, Mr. Lincoln, his action being subsequently (July 29, 1861) approved by Congress. Major-General Irvin McDowell drew up the bill creating this regiment, and it was his intention, as is the fact, that that regiment should consist of twelve batteries. I quote the following from the act of Congress, sec. 1, July 29, 1861, chap. 24: "The regiment of artillery hereby authorized shall consist of not more than twelve batteries, and each battery shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster's sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct, and there may be added to the aforesaid battery organization, at the discretion of the President, having due regard to the public necessities and means, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals."

From the above we see that the President is authorized to have these twelve batteries equipped as mounted batteries, or, if he please, as garrison batteries. The term company does not appear in General McDowell's bill. I quote from the act of Congress, section 2, July 23, 1866, chapter 299: "The five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized; and the First, Second, Third, and Fourth regiments of artillery shall have the same

organization as is now prescribed by law for the Fifth regiment of artillery." That is, after the passage of that act, the First, Second, Third, and Fourth consisted of "twelve batteries."

That the term "battery" is the only correct one to be used in designating that unit of organization is beyond a doubt; it is made so by the act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, and being an act of Congress, only that body can revoke or change it—not even the President has the power. He can raise a battery, foot or mounted, to the maximum allowed by law, or can reduce it to a mere skeleton organization, but he cannot direct lawfully that its designation shall be changed, that having been fixed by law (act 1866), and the President, through the War Department, has expressed his opinion, as given in the following order: "The designation 'battery' will be applied to companies of artillery not mounted, and the designation 'light battery' to those mounted." (Adjutant-General, May 20, 1871.)

If I am correct in the foregoing, is the order issued this year from headquarters of the Army a lawful one? The following is the order alluded to: "In all orders and communications the word 'company' will be used to describe that unit of organization in all arms of the service, artillery, cavalry, and infantry."

"The term 'battery' will be used only when a company is provided with guns and horses."

If the President, the commander-in-chief of all the land and naval forces of the Union by virtue of his office and the Constitution, is not empowered to change or modify an act of Congress, unless so authorized by that body, how can his subordinate, the General of the Army, do so?

I do not wish for a moment to imply that the gallant General commanding the Army intended to violate existing law; he doubtless did not recollect the exact terms used in the act, and undoubtedly thought he was correct in his order; but my impression is that in this case he has been in error. I do not think that any artillery officer is sufficiently anxious to have the legality of this order tested to persistently refuse obedience thereto, and in consequence have himself brought before a court-martial to have the question tested; but why does not one of the well known higher officers of the corps respectfully invite the General's attention to the facts of the case? There is no doubt, judging from the General's well known character, that such a communication would result in a revocation of the order as it now stands. BATTERY.

A HINT FOR PRESIDENT GRANT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The President having granted a free pardon to all deserters who join their colors before the 1st of January next, I respectfully submit that this boon (much as it must be appreciated by those concerned) is incomplete until it is extended to another class of deserters now undergoing painful, and to many of them degrading periods of imprisonment. I venture to say, sir, that soldiers of short service, and who, unaware of the great crime they were committing, and of long service, who fought and bled for their country, and who would be the first to do so again if required, ought to be taken into consideration, as well as their more fortunate comrades who hitherto have escaped apprehension. Gratitude is implanted in every human breast, and should the President be pleased to grant a free pardon to or at least shorten the sentences of deserving men, imprisoned deserters, they would look upon it as an act of kindness for which no doubt they would ever feel grateful; they would return to their colors with thankfulness, and as yet may become the best soldiers in the U. S. Army; whereas, if compelled to complete their full terms of imprisonment, they will rejoin the ranks with reluctance, and only too glad, at least many of them, to avail themselves of the first opportunity that offers to seek for another mode of living. In conclusion, I think this would be a good opportunity for the President, to whom the soldier looks as a friend, to win over the good will and attachment of the hundreds of deserters now confined in military prisons, where the longer they are kept the more will they dislike a soldier's life; and surely no one will dispute but that imprisoned deserters, if pardoned and restored to their colors, will be as likely to complete their terms of service as those now at large, who, out of employment, and through sheer necessity, may be obliged to surrender themselves. I enclose my name and address, but not for publication, and by publishing this letter you will much oblige.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Who fought under the President in many battles.
FORT MONROE, VA., October 18, 1873.

THE COMPANY COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Believing as you do that there is frequent wrong done in the matter of company fund, did it never strike you how much easier the abolishment of the company council of administration made the commitment of such wrongs? It is true the subalterns were rather reckless in signing the accounts presented by the company commander, but they usually looked over the accounts and formed opinions which became the subject of camp or garrison gossip; Mrs. Grundy arose in her majesty, and public opinion even at a one-company post had an effect on the company potentate. The trouble then was that the opinion of the members of the council came to the knowledge of the higher authorities only slowly, and by an indirection. Now there is no council to have an opinion, and the Adjutant-General is not ubiquitous, so he may glare forever at the formal accounts without discovering the true state of the facts that are lied about therein. How can he tell that some of the bushels of mealy potatoes mentioned therein are brooms, and some more are gallons of Christmas beer? "Can such things be and overcome him like a summer's cloud?" Yes, verily, it is whispered that it is proved in every century that one such thing can

be. I remember a regimental council that rather pointedly disapproved the action of the regimental treasurer, giving their reasons therefor at some length; but the Adjutant-General probably knows nothing of their doings, even unto this day. "So runs the world away." "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung," etc. Yours mysteriously,
B. J. LECALE.

THE COMPANY FUND.

AN OFFICER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The late order on the subject from the War Department and your frequent strictures upon the abuse of company funds have induced me to endeavor to throw some light upon the subject and suggest means of reform. The company fund is a sacred trust (so to speak) in the hands of the captain, and he should devote his attention to it, and not trust his first sergeant, no matter how reliable and trustworthy he may be. His first duty is to see himself that there is no stealing of the rations, either in issuing from the commissary or by his own cooks. That there is occasionally short weight given by the commissary-sergeant and stealing done is beyond a doubt. You cannot always secure all the virtues combined for a soldier's pay! In 1866 I had occasion to relieve a sergeant, acting as post commissary-sergeant, from that duty. Several days afterwards, meeting his mother-in-law, she urged me to again put him on that duty, giving, among other reasons, that he had a hard time getting enough for his large family to eat when he was in the commissary, and she did not know how he could possibly keep them all from being hungry unless he was reinstated. Suffice it that I did not consider her reasoning as conclusive of his peculiar fitness to act as commissary-sergeant.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the company kitchen, and often the cooks, have kindly hearts, and in a measure supply the laundresses from the stores intended for the use of the men, and, worse yet, at such posts as Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, and Raleigh, North Carolina, the aforesaid individuals possibly have "dusky darlings" near at hand who, notwithstanding their national and sectional taste for "pork and collards," receive Uncle Sam's rations with smiles and evident satisfaction. To remedy this I do not propose that the captain shall have everything safely locked up and from the huge bunch of keys (a la model "Young Housekeeper") which might properly be fastened on "the black belt" to be worn under the undress coat, select and insert in the lock of his storeroom the key and open the door, that he may issue the exact ingredients for the coming "hash." There are plenty of ways which an attentive captain may adopt which will stop all this pilfering. Again, let him receive the amount of company savings for the month himself, and not have it given to his first sergeant or the corporal in charge of the company mess and kitchen. Never permit a single article, however small, to be purchased except by his order, and pay all the bills against the company himself.

The "slops" at some posts can be made to supply many necessary articles. My barracks are lighted by lamps, one quart of milk daily delivered, and all the cleaning materials required in the kitchen, such as bath-brick, tripoli, etc., all purchased with the proceeds of the "slops." Captains should supply their men with all the fresh vegetables that they will eat, for they are healthy, comparatively cheap, and satisfactory, and by so doing he will largely increase his savings of pork, always the principal item in savings. This can be done at nearly all the posts in the country. I have understood that potatoes at ten cents per pound were profitably bought by company commanders in Alaska, the pork selling for a correspondingly high price.

Company fund should not be diverted from its proper application, as it sometimes is. For instance: At present the purchase of a sewing machine is, I think, improper, as most of the new uniform is worn as issued; and if the quartermasters would pay more attention to our requisitions, and give us the sizes we require, far less would require altering. The rates allowed company tailors, when they have a company sewing machine, are generally as high as when the work is done by hand, which is unquestionably unjust to the men of the company. The fund should be expended "for the sole benefit of the enlisted men," and it is manifestly improper for a captain who wants, for instance, some expensive work, which he does not wish to pay for, to buy the same with company fund. It is not right for a captain to subscribe for some paper published in the little town which is his birth-place, and of which no man in his command has ever heard, because he wants to keep track of all the old aunts and uncles, and blooming virgins of his acquaintance, and make the company pay the bill.

But the meanest thing is for a captain to subscribe for all the papers and periodicals he may want for his own reading, without consulting the wishes of the company, charging the same to company fund, and thereby getting all his reading matter without expense to himself. I can assure such a company commander, if there be one in the Army, that the men have their opinion of him! Food should be the first thing, reading matter, etc., the second. I had rather, in garrison, on the march, or in a fight, have a man who can neither read or write, with his stomach full of a good and, to him, satisfactory dinner, than an empty one as learned as Mr. Motley.

A captain should see himself that the cooks prepare the food so as to have it well cooked, and seasoned, and palatable; he should see that there is a variety provided if possible, and not have the same thing cooked the same way all the year around. A man, because he happens to enlist in the Army, does not lose all his former tastes and desires. Food should be clean and agreeable to look at, and well served. Soldiers do not like bones, hairs, stones, splinters, sand, or rancid grease in their food any better than their officers. Care should be taken not to try to make too large a saving upon coffee.

The coffee should be well burned, and the sugar and milk added before serving. Nothing tends to disgust men more than bad coffee, weak and bitter from being burnt to a coal, and they are all pleased with a nice, strong, aromatic bowl of coffee.

Half the men in the ranks take too much sugar in coffee if they have the opportunity, as can easily be determined by glancing into the bowls after they have finished, and recruits are invariably as fond of sweets as a small child. If there is any company commander who don't know how to carry out the foregoing, I recommend him to purchase some good cook-book with *company fund*, as the result, in case he read it and tried to improve, would unquestionably be a benefit to each enlisted man in his command. The Revised Army Regulations of 1863 state that captains shall cause their lieutenants to assist them in all their duties, but, generally speaking, they do not assist in seeing that the food is properly cooked, served, etc.—caused either by laziness or ignorance. The lazy one pokes his head into the kitchen and says, "Corporal, what is there for dinner?" The corporal commences to reply, when the officer answered, "All right, corporal" without waiting to hear. It's all the same whether the dinner is a good one or composed of raw dog. Second Lieutenant C. D., fresh from "the country" or "the Point," having received the orders of his captain, proceeds to comply; he goes to the company kitchen at the proper time, dressed in "Ackerman's" best pants and blouse, with the new regulation line sword (if hooked up as intended by the Ordnance Department) invariably between his legs, and rushes frantically at a boiler on the range, touches it with his virgin gloves, and with a grand tone and gesture of official displeasure at seeing his glove soiled, orders the grey-headed cook, who is old enough to be his grandfather, and who enlisted before he was born, to be confined by order of the captain for allowing a utensil to be dirty which the regulations say shall be clean. He calls the first sergeant and "goes for him" because the copper boiler is not lined with tin, as par. 118 Rev. Army Regulations 1863 says it shall be, and tells him never to be found guilty of such an omission again while he is in the service. About this time the gentle perfume of onions and cabbage boiling reminds him that he is in a place unsuited for those darling "sides," delicately perfumed with "Kiss Me Quick," and he departs, having done his duty.

Giving his personal attention to the company mess is one of the most important duties that a captain is called upon to perform, and my observation since I entered the service, long years ago, has forced me to the conclusion that the best companies in the Army are those best fed. When men see that their captains are doing all in their power to give them a fine mess, they cannot but respect them, and consequently will cheerfully obey them. Well-fed men are good natured and ready for duty, generally speaking. Nine-tenths of the growling in the ranks is due to lack of attention on the part of the captain to the mess, and the misapplication of company fund. The qualified inspectors—I mean those of the War Department and some designated to act as such by Division and Department Headquarters—should, I think, be most particular in closely investigating this matter. Let them satisfy themselves beyond a doubt as to who do their duty conscientiously—which they can do by questioning the captain and the men—when he is not present. I write not, as soldiers generally think that the old Spanish proverb, "Keep your mouth shut and the flies won't get in," is peculiarly appropriate and binding when speaking of their captains to inspectors and other superiors, for they go away after a while, and then look out! When an inspector finds an officer commanding a company deserving of credit in this respect, let him so report that the deserving may be rewarded.

FRANK.

THE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. CORNWELL, U. S. NAVY, UNDER ADMIRAL CASE'S GENERAL ORDER NO. TWO.

UNITED STATES SHIP WACHUSSETT, }
MESSINA, SICILY, July 15, 1873. }

SIR: Having had a leave of absence of two weeks, I have the honor to submit the following, in accordance with your General Order No. 2:

When this vessel reached Cadiz I was called away to be with a sick friend at Barcelona, and had no opportunity of making any important inquiries or observations in regard to military or naval science, but I noted something of the political and social state of affairs in the country through which I travelled.

In travelling over the country from Cadiz to Valencia, the government consider it so unsafe that they send a company of the Guardia Civil, the finest and best corps of the Spanish army, in each train, and all along the route are distributed a series of reliefs. This led me to inquire into the cause of any fear which might be entertained for. I was under the impression that the Carlists had not made their appearance so far south and west. In this I found myself correct, for it seems that there are bands of marauders going through the country, who have mostly made their appearance since the republic was proclaimed, and who have troubled the country people particularly.

There have been a number of well authenticated cases in which men in the interior of Spain, and in the mining districts particularly, have been detained by these bands and obliged to pay heavy ransom for their life. This relic of barbarism is the first effect of the last revolution, for however great and noble is the true sentiment, which is the foundation of republicanism, yet this sentiment is certainly not instilled into the minds of the greater part of the Spanish people; for personal observation has convinced me that it is understood to be equal rights without respect to law, and the general distribution of property.

Outrages of all descriptions are encouraged through-

out the country, by the fact that the laws are not carried into effect, and crime remains almost entirely unpunished.

In the army the most painful demoralization exists, and at the very time when it should be most united to put down the civil war in the north, insubordination of the most frightful character is constantly occurring, and the control of the officers over the men is in reality only nominal. This is without exaggeration, for one of the most celebrated of the Spanish regiments, stationed at Barcelona some few weeks ago, refused obedience to their officers, and the colonel, in attempting to pacify the revolters by argument and entreaty, was killed by his own soldiers. Nor is this the only case, for many officers have been shot by their men, and many others have given up their commissions entirely.

In almost all the principal cities, and particularly in Catalonia, volunteers have been organized into regiments for the more especial purpose of making war against the Carlists. This corps is composed of the very scum of society, and from all that I could gather, they do more harm than good.

In the province of Barcelona the volunteers are at an expense to the provincial government, by whom they are supported, of twenty-eight thousand dollars a month, and there is not a case on record in which they have performed any valuable service.

The peasantry fear the volunteers more than they do the Carlists, for they quarter themselves in the villages and steal and destroy and ravage to an unlimited extent; and the law is not sufficiently well executed to bring offenders to punishment.

The Carlists have stopped the direct line of railroad between Barcelona and Madrid, and have caused considerable trouble on the line to Tarragona, though it is still running. From all reports that can be gathered, they are in a much better state of discipline than the regular Spanish army; although they enter villages and towns and levy contributions on those holding property, which they use threats and force to have paid, yet they are far from being robbers and murderers, as many have thought. They stop diligences and all other conveyances for travellers, but search only for government papers, and allow passengers with their property to pass unharmed. In many places where arms have been distributed to volunteers, disturbances have occurred which the authorities have been powerless to quell; and on some occasions those who have the power have acted ignominiously.

There was an order issued at Seville a few days ago, by order of the governor, for the disbanding of certain volunteers to whom arms had been given; but they intimidated the governor to such a degree by threatening to take complete control of the city, and exercise the rights of communism, that on the following day he issued a proclamation annulling the former, saying it was all a mistake, and apologizing to those whom it was intended to strike. At Malaga the state of affairs is still worse, and those holding positions of trust are perfectly powerless to carry out the duties of office.

The financial condition there is so poor, on account of the people at large refusing to pay duties and taxes, that heavy contributions have been levied upon the rich, which they are compelled to pay, and to that end are prevented from leaving the city. The alcalde of Malaga, as well as the one at Valencia, was foully murdered by the mob, and still there is not a single instance in which any of these people have been brought to justice. In Barcelona murders are of frequent occurrence, and all that is heard of them is that may be seen in the papers the following day, that "a certain person was murdered last night at a certain place." Only a week ago the mob forced themselves into the Diputacion, the building of the provincial government, and demanded a room in which they could hold a meeting.

They were obliged to give it to them, and then they demanded certain submissions which amounted to nothing less than communism. The mob was finally forced to disperse by calling in the aid of the military governor. This same set of people demanded the disbandment of the Guardia Civil, the only truly loyal corps in the army while I was in Barcelona, but they were not able to force its execution.

The revolution in feeling against the clergy is very great, and whereas the church had such a power in Spain under the old government, it is now degraded to the very opposite extreme.

Churches are turned into barracks for soldiers, and are desecrated to the use of halls and public meetings. Nor is this confined to the lower class, for at a ball given in one of the principal churches in Barcelona the governor and other high officials encouraged it by their presence. Where formerly almost every other man to be met on the street was a priest, not one can now be seen in canonicals, for the feeling against them is so great that they fear for their lives.

The association calling themselves the "International" have caused a great deal of trouble, and those refusing to stop work upon the demand of the association are treated with unusual cruelty, and sometimes killed.

On this account numbers of the factories and foundries about Barcelona have stopped work entirely and closed up. Barcelona, being the most commercial city of Spain, has suffered very much in its interests on account of the closeness of the money market. Men of property have left the place by hundreds, drawing from the banks all available money, and gold has become so scarce that it has affected all classes of merchants. One of the chief features in the commerce of Spain is that very little business is done except by cash payments, and the use of promissory notes is almost entirely unknown, so that, by the scarcity of ready money under the present circumstances, business has fallen off almost entirely. The wealth of the mining districts has drawn many foreigners to the country, especially from England, and thus, were the government sufficiently strong to protect its own interests, the influx of the foreign capital into the country would produce a wealth of revenue. The principal obstruction to the advancement of the present republican form of government is the extensive

and incredible want of education. This does not exist only in the lower classes, but even to people who hold a certain position in society the ignorance displayed is at least intensely surprising. The Government of the United States is held up as a model to all those who are crying out for a republic, but even many of those in authority at the present time scarcely know even that we speak the English language, or that we are governed by any other law than our own personal desires. General information is greatly wanting in Spain, and they are trying to construct a form of government after a model of which they scarcely know anything at all. The government is called a federal republic, but in some of the provinces they want to be thoroughly independent of any central control, and form separate and distinct States. I know this to be the case in Catalonia, for I have frequently conversed with men in authority on the subject.

There are men at the present moment in the Cortes at Madrid who can neither read nor write, and, as an example, I cite the representative from Cadiz. The reason of this is evident, for men of any standing whatever very frequently withdraw from the elections, either through fear or disgust, and leave the controlling power in the hands of ignorant men. The state of affairs in Spain at present is certainly of the most distressing character, and even Spaniards themselves have suggested the idea of foreign interference. This is not an idea suggested by my own mind, but by what I have heard spoken of several times by those who are directly interested Spaniards. Our Minister, General Sickles, is the only foreign ambassador at present in Madrid—all the others have made excuses to visit their own homes. However we may congratulate the Spanish people upon the foundation of a republic, we have very little reason to congratulate them upon the state of the country under the present republican government, for it is certainly in a most unenviable condition!

THE RATIONAL TREATMENT OF THE HORSE.

THE London *Broad Arrow* thus summarizes the points of a book on the horse recently published in London, and written by a well-known controversialist on the subject, under the pen name of "Amateur." According to the author's theory, the horse is treated too artificially, both in food, stabling, and general management, and the results are a forced maturity and early death. The horse should be at his best about eight years of age, and last until about forty years. He is worked too soon, fed too heavily, and on a too feeding and heating diet. "Amateur" would cut off corn altogether in the months when green food is obtainable, that is from April to October, and give it sparingly even in the winter. The estimated cost of keep, according to the regimen, should be about three shillings a week per horse on an average. His figures respecting army horses are startling, if they could be verified. A horse under routine management will not, he contends, last more than four years, and so reckoning up keep and the cost of four other horses, he brings out £825 as the total cost of every mount in the army for twenty years, as against £181, which he calculates would be the cost of purchase and keep of every horse "under the rational system for a period of twenty years."

"But," remarks *Broad Arrow*, "the figures are more suggestive than convincing. The whole question discussed by 'Amateur' in fact, resolves itself into two branches, one purely physical, the other purely practical. He starts with the theory that our present method of feeding increases the heat of the blood of the horse beyond its natural temperature of ninety-eight degrees, and his fundamental axiom is that 'any horse whose blood is ninety-eight, will beat in the distance any horse who has more heated blood, unless nature's gifts of speed and strength are greatly against him.' It is here, in our opinion, where the writer commits a grievous scientific error. The temperature of the blood in the horse varies as little as in man and other animals. Experiments would show this beyond possibility of doubt. A heating diet produces more activity of the bodily organism, and wastes itself in work. This fact is so well known that it is a matter of astonishment to us that 'Amateur' has not come across it. When it is fully recognized, however, we deprive him at one blow of his pseudo-scientific axiom, and we are not certain that the whole of his superstructure does not suffer. Next comes the question of chemistry. So much nourishment is required to replace so much waste. If we lessen the bulk to be digested, we have saved so much animal power. The horse, in this respect, seems to stand midway between man and other mammals. He is so constructed as to have a quick digestion, and to need less bulky food than other four-footed beasts. Increase bulk and we increase belly, just as in man we note the difference between the flesh and the rice-eater. The practical part is another matter where 'Amateur' has more ground for argument. If we use young horses more tenderly, they will live longer, and reach maturity later. But will they be worth as much to us, and will they do as much work in a given time? This adjustment of means to ends is important. Would a horse, costing three shillings a week in food, and of equal age and breed, do as much hard work in a given time as one costing more, because fed upon a more heating and drier diet? The general experience of mankind has hitherto said no. It may be wrong, it may be working upon false principles, but it is a matter to be tested by experience and careful observation, and it can not be decided by a few instances or by curious theories. The horse is such a noble animal that we ought not to treat him badly or blindly, but to so combine the natural and the artificial treatment as to get the very most out of him. This is the spirit in which 'Amateur' writes, and we cannot find any fault with it. His little book sets us thinking, and it may really be of service, even should it fail to establish and bring about all the writer has intended."

The title of the volume noticed is "Horses, their Rational Treatment, and the Causes of their Deterioration and Premature Decay." By Amateur. London: Balliere, Tindall, and Cox.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—The regimental court-martial of the Eleventh, N. G. S. N. Y., for the trial of Private Henry Heuser (F) for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, Major William H. King presiding, resumed its sitting at Nilsson Hall October 25. Captain Frederick Kostig testified that he was present at a meeting in Delancy street, on September 3 last, and did not hear the accused utter any remarks evincing disrespect for his superior officers. Lieutenant Joseph Pohler was again recalled and testified, as on a previous examination, that he had seen a letter signed by the accused, Henry Heuser, calling a meeting of the regiment. The signature was then proved by comparison with the roll-book, and the letter was offered in evidence. Mr. Otto Meyer, counsel for the accused, waived the cross-examination. A short recess was then taken until an attachment could be issued and the next witness, Jacob Dudenholer, could be brought before the court. At 8:30 o'clock the court reconvened and the witness was produced. The president of the court severely reprimanded Dudenholer for failure to respect the summons of the court, and fined him. He was then sworn, and said that he was in charge of a hall in Delancy street in which meetings were held; he had seen the accused present at these meetings. John Lantz, the next witness, was present at a meeting of the disaffected members of the Eleventh regiment; the officers of the regiment were at that meeting characterized as ignorant persons, several of whom could not read or write; Mr. Heuser made a speech at that meeting. The president of the court asked that the accused be put on the witness stand, but he demurred through his counsel. The session of the court continued until nearly midnight. The sitting of the court expired by limitation, and decision was reserved.

General Funk, commanding the Second brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., issued an order to Colonel Vilmar, of the Eleventh regiment, to deliver to a staff officer of the Second brigade the arms and accoutrements in his possession at the armory of the said regiment. Colonel Vilmar immediately telegraphed to Governor Dix and General Knox, chief of the Ordnance Department, and received a reply notifying him that General Funk had no authority whatever to issue such an order, and Colonel Vilmar was directed to deliver the arms and accoutrements to none but an officer of the Ordnance Department, or on a special order from General Knox. The court-martial in the case of the commissioned officers has been dissolved, and a court of inquiry, consisting of Assistant Adjutant-General Stonehouse, president, and the Judge-Advocate-General of the State as special judge-advocate, has been appointed by General Dix.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—John Tiernay, a veteran of Company I, Thirteenth regiment, on October 22 was presented by Captain N. L. Cochen, on behalf of the officers and members of the company, with a gold regimental badge, pendant on a gold square, containing an inscription stating that this token of esteem was presented to Mr. Tiernay as a mark of appreciation of his services to the company, and the high regard in which he is held by its members. He has served some eight years in the National Guard, and has the reputation of being a very faithful soldier.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The right wing, Companies D, G, B, and F, of this command is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) for drill and instruction, at the armory, on Wednesday, October 22, at 8 o'clock p. m., and the left wing, Companies H, C, E, and A, on Friday, October 24, at 8 o'clock p. m. On October 28 the regiment will assemble at the armory in full uniform (white gloves), field and staff dismounted, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the annual muster and inspection. The following changes are announced: Adam Krey, promoted corporal, vice Knoegel, promoted; David Brehler, corporal, vice Duerr, returned to the ranks; Fred Waage, corporal Company B, vice Maurer, reduced to the ranks, rank from August 20, 1873; Bernhard Pahlis, corporal Company E, vice Mills, returned to the ranks, rank from August 8, 1873; Sergeant Alois von Koefler, quartermaster-sergeant, vice Kleinlein, discharged; and Louis Schaefer, sergeant Company C, vice Nehlsen, discharged, rank September 2, 1873. Private John P. Kleinlein, Company C, has been discharged for physical disability.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, formed to replace the lately disbanded Third Infantry, was formally inaugurated at Morrisania on Tuesday, the 28th instant. The parade was technically a brigade parade, in the first instance, as the Third regiment had ceased to exist, and the Twenty-seventh was not in being.

Brigadier-General Ryder accordingly ordered the line to be formed of the independent companies, with intervals, when the Assistant Adjutant-General turned over the command, and the brigadier caused the General Order to be read forming the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and announcing the result of the election held on Saturday, the 25th, as mentioned in our last issue, for the field officers of the new regiment. The officers elected were, as predicted, John T. Underhill, colonel; Henry Huss, lieutenant-colonel; and James H. Jenkins, major, who were accordingly announced, when General Ryder turned over the new regiment to its commander.

Colonel Underhill took command with a dignity and com-

posure that argues well for the future of an organization composed of such discordant materials as undoubtedly composed the old Third. The position in which he was placed was a trying one, in many respects, as the new commander will have up-hill work to make out of such elements a good regiment. On this occasion he contented himself with taking charge formally, after which he transferred the regiment to the senior captain for the routine of review and street parade. We must say that we think this course extremely judicious, considering the incoherent mass that remained of the old Third after a long course of mismanagement. The regiment, from long neglect, was in no condition to be manoeuvred.

Captain Sauvan, the senior captain, considering everything, did very respectably, without any mistakes worse than those attributed to nervousness, in the novel position of a battalion commandant. Every incident of the parade was exceptional, and as such not fairly open to military criticism. One most shining incident and exception we are happy to record—and we hope that we shall have to record it in future as a rule—in the Twenty-seventh the order and discipline were excellent, and not a drunken man was to be seen from the commencement to the close of the parade. The old disturbing element among the officers, although present, was held in awe by the manner in which the turning over the command was arranged, and no contretemps occurred.

The only body on the ground in a normal state was the brigade staff, and that was certainly open to criticism in the one matter in which a brigade staff is expected to set an example in militia—dress. While the general was in full "fig," one of his staff was in fatigue, without even a sword; another in full uniform, except aiguillettes; another in ditto, with fatigue cap. We hope to see this matter reformed next parade, if the Westchester brigade is to be carried on as it ought to be. That it will be improved we feel fully satisfied, after our experience at headquarters on Tuesday last.

It is contemplated that the old muzzle-loading arms of the Twenty-seventh, and their old equipments, shall be inspected, condemned, and turned in as soon as possible, so that the next parade will be with Remington rifles and good equipments. Colonel Underhill is a thorough officer, and determined to put his regiment on an equal footing with any in the State service.

CREEDMOOR.—The fourth match for the *Turf, Field and Farm* challenge badge occurred on Saturday, October 25, on the range at Creedmoor, L. I. The prize was this time won by Mr. L. M. Ballard, an amateur marksman from Yonkers, N. Y. The following are the names of those who participated, their scores, and the arm used:

SUMMARY.

Conditions—200 yards; position, standing; breech-loading rifle, not to exceed ten pounds in weight; trigger pull to be over three pounds; hair-triggers and telescopic sights excluded:

Name and arm.	Score.
L. M. Ballard (Remington sporting).....	3 3 4 2 4-16
B. Burton (Ward-Burton).....	2 4 4 3 3-16
F. M. McMillan (Remington military).....	2 2 4 4 4-16
J. F. McEwen (Remington sporting).....	3 2 4 4 2-15
A. Pyle (Remington sporting).....	3 3 2 4 4-15
Ed. Browe (Sharpe sporting).....	3 3 2 4 3-15
N. Engel (Remington military).....	3 3 4 3 2-15
A. Anderson (Winchester).....	4 3 3 2 2-15
E. N. Sanford (Sharpe sporting).....	3 3 3 3 3-15
J. V. Mezerole (Maynard).....	3 3 3 3 3-15
Sergeant Collins (Springfield).....	3 2 3 3 4-14
Henry Fulton (Maynard).....	3 2 3 2 4-14
Leon Backer (Remington military).....	3 3 2 3 3-14
J. L. Price (Sharpe).....	3 3 2 3 3-14
A. T. B. Collins (Remington sporting).....	4 3 2 2 1-12
G. W. Wingate (Remington sporting).....	3 3 4 0 4-14
W. Robertson (Remington military).....	3 2 2 4 3-13
A. Alfors (Remington sporting).....	2 3 3 2 3-14
Sergeant Henderson (Remington military).....	2 3 3 2 3-13
C. F. Robbins (Ballard).....	3 2 3 2 3-13
J. Bodine (Remington sporting).....	3 2 3 2 3-13
A. G. Burton (Ward-Burton).....	4 3 2 2 1-12
H. A. Gildersleeve (Remington sporting).....	2 2 3 3 3-12
Thomas Lloyd (Sharpe).....	2 2 2 3 3-12
A. V. Canfield, Jr. (Remington military).....	2 2 3 3 2-12
S. J. Kellogg (Maynard).....	2 2 3 2 3-12
E. W. Price (Remington sporting).....	2 2 3 2 3-12
Richard Hickman (Springfield).....	2 3 2 3 2-12
S. R. Warner (Remington sporting).....	3 2 3 2 2-12
R. Hitchcock (Remington military).....	3 2 3 2 2-11
T. D. Mather (Remington military).....	2 2 2 3 3-11
T. B. Fish (Maynard).....	2 2 2 3 2-11
C. S. Fink (Remington sporting).....	2 2 2 3 3-11
Captain Ross (Remington sporting).....	0 2 2 4 2-11
Robert Kelly (Springfield).....	3 2 2 3 2-11
Lieutenant Herman (Remington military).....	2 2 3 2 2-11
P. W. Linton (Remington military).....	3 2 3 0 2-10
Sergeant Turner (Springfield).....	2 2 2 2 2-10
Sergeant Phelan (Remington military).....	2 2 2 2 2-10
D. Cameron (Remington sporting).....	2 2 2 2 0-9
L. C. Bruce (Maynard).....	2 2 2 2 0-8
Corporal (Avanagh) (Springfield).....	2 2 2 0 0-6
J. G. Story (Remington military).....	3 0 0 2 2-5

G. W. Wingate's zero was scored by reason of a defective cartridge. The winners thus far in this series of contests are: J. Bodine, 17; Captain Wingate, 18; J. T. B. Collins, 16; L. M. Ballard, 16.

INSPECTIONS.

Eighty-fourth Infantry. Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, was inspected and mustered at Tompkins Square on Wednesday, October 22, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. The regiment paraded eight commands of twelve files, and looked extremely well, the uniforms and equipments being clean and neat in appearance. On reaching the ground the regiment was formed for review, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, Colonel Conkling receiving the review. During this ceremony there was a noted absence of markers, and the passage was poor, the alignments and distances not being well preserved. The salutes of the officers were miserable. The battalion drill which followed was open to severe criticism; but the fact of the drill season of 1873 and 1874 having just commenced, the regiment could not be ex-

pected to offer a fair specimen of drill. It would be well, however, if the commandants of companies would instruct their commands in the forms of inspection. The following are the returns of the muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	—	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	8	—	8
Band.....	25	—	25
Company A.....	24	14	48
Company B.....	25	9	44
Company C.....	20	15	35
Company D.....	20	12	32
Company E.....	27	12	39
Company F.....	25	14	49
Company G.....	27	19	56
Company H.....	27	19	56
Company K.....	42	10	52
Total.....	308	111	419

In 1872 the Eighty-fourth mustered 323 present, 125 absent, 448 total, showing a decrease of 25 in the present of this year.

Twenty-third Infantry.—This regiment, Colonel R. C. Ward in command, assembled at its spacious armory in Clermont avenue, on Monday afternoon, intending to proceed to Fort Greene for inspection by Major Livingston, brigade inspector. The rain, however, prevented this, and the command was inspected and mustered in its main drill-room. The battalion presented a fine solid front, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks. By the way, the Twenty-third seems to be the only regiment in Brooklyn that is fully equipped. The following are the returns:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	9	—	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	1	6
Band.....	61	17	98
Company A.....	53	5	58
Company B.....	54	3	57
Company C.....	42	10	52
Company D.....	40	12	52
Company E.....	46	13	59
Company F.....	46	13	59
Company G.....	49	13	62
Company H.....	49	13	62
Company K.....	64	10	74
Total.....	458	83	541

In 1872 this regiment mustered 460 present, 98 absent, 558 total.

Ninety-sixth Infantry. Colonel Andrew Stauff, assembled for inspection and muster at Tompkins Square on Thursday, October 23, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. The regiment was on the ground at the time designated in orders, and in general appearance compared favorably with the regiments of the Second brigade. Brigadier-General Funk, the commandant of the brigade, received the review, which was fairly conducted, particularly the passage in divisions; the alignments were remarkably good, and distances very well preserved; the officers, however, did not make good salutes. The regiment paraded only nine commands, and should have been consolidated into eight for the review. The following returns show a loss in present of 29, compared with the muster of last year:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	1	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	20	—	20
Company A.....	44	21	75
Company B.....	23	21	44
Company C.....	30	27	57
Company D.....	29	19	48
Company E.....	41	19	60
Company F.....	33	14	47
Company H.....	32	3	35
Company I.....	40	7	47
Company K.....	56	4	60
Total.....	371	130	501

In 1872 the Ninety-sixth mustered present 390, absent 72, total 462.

Fifty-fifth Infantry.—On Tuesday evening, October 28, this regiment, Colonel Fuller commanding, assembled at its armory, at 7:30 o'clock, and marched to the State Arsenal for inspection and muster. On arriving at the latter place, at 8:30 p. m., the regiment was immediately formed for review, General Varian being the reviewing officer, accompanied by Colonel Seward, acting inspector. The appearance of the regiment was highly creditable, and the manner in which the review was conducted was very satisfactory to the brigadier-general and inspecting officer, very few mistakes occurring, and these apparently being of omission and not of commission. In the passage, which was in the newly adopted method for indoor reviews, that of breaking into column of fours and then forming company front from the flank, the alignments were good and the distances very well preserved. The salutes of officers were also fair, with one exception—the commandant of one company bringing his sword to the point and not dropping the point until he had passed the reviewing officer; also, at the close, the color-bearer failed to advance to the line of officers. When in column for inspection the steadiness of the men was in marked contrast to the loose manner in which the members of other commands, both indoors and at Tompkins Square, were allowed to straggle. The inspection and muster which followed were well carried out—the men were instructed in their several duties, and the inspecting officer was not compelled to await on the tardiness of the officers. The commandants of Companies C and D deserve credit for the manner in which their companies responded for this inspection: one parading 59 present and 13 absent, and the other 39 present and only 2 absent. During the evening the band, under Bandmaster Wannamacher, discoursed several choice pieces of music.

Colonel Fuller and his officers show, in the manner in which the details of the review, inspection, and muster were carried out, what perseverance and a strict attention to their several duties can accomplish. The returns of the muster are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	—	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	3	6
Band.....	29	1	30
Company A.....	28	21	49
Company B.....	26	19	45
Company C.....	59	13	72
Company D.....	39	2	41
Company E.....	24	11	35
Company F.....	47	25	72
Company G.....	19	19	38
Company H.....	40	10	50
Company I.....	26	10	36
Total.....	355	144	499

In 1872 the Fifty-fifth mustered present 373, absent 113, total 486.

Seventh Infantry. Colonel Clark, assembled in Tompkins Square on Tuesday afternoon for inspection and muster. The command paraded in full-dress uniform, heavy march-

ing order, the recruits appearing on the left of the regiment in fatigue.

On the regiment taking position for review, the recruits were thrown out for guard duty and to clear the square, which latter manoeuvre they promptly executed. The ranks being opened, Brigadier-General Varian, accompanied by Colonel Seward, acting inspector, and several of the general's staff passed down the line, observing critically the appearance of the command. The regiment then broke into column for the passage, which was executed in their usual style, until the color company reached the reviewing point, when, from some unaccountable reason, the head of the column appeared to mark time, allowing the left wing to close up, and almost compelling a halt. This contretemps spoiled the otherwise handsome ceremony, the other drawback being the only average salutes of the officers, one of whom failed to turn his head to the reviewing officers while passing. At the close of the review the command broke into column for inspection and muster.

Again the Seventh leads the First division, and in fact the State, in point of numbers; and the general appearance, discipline, and morale of the troops would be hard to excel.

The eighth company (H) parades the largest number of men this year, as well as in 1871 and 1872, showing 98 present and 9 absent; closely followed by the second company (B), which had present 95; the third company (C) being the smallest in numbers present, as well as in total strength.

The following table shows a loss in present of 17, although the aggregate remains the same—892.

We also observe that this regiment, as well as others in this brigade, musters eight in the non-commissioned staff, the Military Code allowing but six, and that three of the companies exceed the number allowed by law:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	1	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	8	—	8
Band.....	47	1	48
Company A.....	69	4	73
" B.....	95	13	108
" C.....	44	18	62
" D.....	55	17	72
" E.....	59	10	69
" F.....	68	19	87
" G.....	77	17	94
" H.....	98	9	107
" I.....	59	4	63
" K.....	86	16	102
Total.....	763	129	892

In 1872 the Seventh mustered present 780, absent 112, total 892.

First Troop Washington Grays, Captain D. Wylie, were inspected and mustered at the State Arsenal on the evening of October 27. The troop looked well in their handsome full-dress coats (swallow-tail), shakos, and plumes, and the steadiness and generally good appearance of the men denotes the careful manner in which the discipline of the command is looked after. We do not understand why this troop was not inspected mounted, they being fully equipped, and these inspections being to show the condition of uniforms and equipments as well as the appearance and proficiency of the command. At a few moments past 8 o'clock Brigadier-General Varian, accompanied by several of his staff, entered the room, and the troop was formed for review. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Seward, assistant adjutant-general Third brigade, acting as inspector, in the absence of Colonel Wentworth (who is very sick), and was also the reviewing officer. The review was well conducted, the passage by section and platoon being marked for good distances and careful alignments. After the review the inspection and muster was completed by Colonel Seward at a quarter before 9 o'clock. At the close of the muster, the generally good effect of the troop was somewhat marred by the endeavors of the men to "return sabres" with the scabbard hooked to the belt—a difficult movement to perform, but particularly so to the small men. The muster, as completed, shows present 54, absent 12, total 66. In 1872 the troop mustered present 56, absent 6, total 62.

First Battalion Infantry, Colonel Webster, on Monday, October 27, was inspected and mustered at its armory, in Thirty-second street, by Lieutenant-Colonel Seward. The six companies of the battalion, unequalled, were formed for review on three sides of the room. The new uniform of the First (without white belts) looked very gloomy, and marred their otherwise fine appearance while in line. The review was received by General Varian, and the limited space in which the movements were performed detracted somewhat from the ceremony, the command having to pass the reviewing officer in "column of fours" before breaking into "column of companies," and the distance between the end of the room and the reviewing officer not allowing them to become steady or to obtain the proper company distance before passing the reviewing point. The salutes of the officers were very poor, and the lieutenant commanding the second company executed what is known as a "non-see" officer's salute by bringing his sword to a poise, and holding it there till he had passed the reviewing officer. The drum corps failed to wheel out, and did not beat the required ruffe at the dropping of the colors. While in column for inspection there appeared a noted absence of full-dress uniforms, many of the men being in fatigue, with shako, epaulettes, and leggings. However the First are determined to hold their own, and with proper support to their officers may again parade as a regiment.

The following are the returns of the muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	—	5
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	1	8
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	37	10	47
" B.....	34	27	61
" C.....	37	5	42
" D.....	18	18	36
" E.....	38	18	56
" F.....	35	20	55
" G.....	38	20	58
" H.....	35	20	55
Total.....	239	100	339

In 1872 the First mustered 281 present, absent 137, total 418.

Eighth Infantry, Colonel Scott, on the evening of Wednesday, October 29, assembled at its armory, in Twenty-third street, for inspection and muster. This regiment, like the Ninth and Fifty-fifth, was troubled by the change of date of the inspection, but being one of the commands that can always be relied on, the men were promptly on hand and ready for duty.

At 8:30 p. m. the regiment was formed for dress parade by Captain Decker, the acting adjutant, the line almost encircling to the drill room. This ceremony was well performed, the command being steady, and the manual of arms fair. At the conclusion of the dress parade, General Varian, accompanied by Colonel Seward, the inspector, and Gen-

erals Morris and Dunn, of the Governor's staff, Assistant Adjutant-General Stonehouse, and Assistant Inspector-General Blanchard stepped to the front and requested a review. This request astonished several of the military spectators present, who thought it hard lines to impose a task on the regiment in the crowded space of a small drill-room, only 125 by 44 feet; but Colonel Scott, knowing his regiment, immediately commenced the ceremony, and, to the astonishment of all present, presented as complete and perfect a review as though he had a field of twenty acres at his disposal. The ranks were opened, and the command presented to the reviewing officer without delay or hesitation, and the appearance and steadiness of the men were worthy of the confidence of their colonel in them.

The "march past" was conducted on Colonel Austen's system for indoor reviews, the battalion marching by the flank around the room, and then breaking by companies and passing the reviewing point. Every detail of the review was carried out perfectly, the drum and fife corps wheeling out, and company distances being well preserved, much to the delight of the distinguished officers constituting the reviewing party, and at the close Colonel Scott was highly complimented on the thorough discipline and instruction of his command.

The regiment was then formed into column for inspection and muster, with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	12	—	12
Band.....	32	30	62
Company A.....	43	5	48
" B.....	52	1	53
" C.....	51	12	63
" D.....	35	7	42
" E.....	26	7	33
" F.....	38	10	48
" G.....	24	10	34
" H.....	40	7	47
" I.....	30	1	31
" K.....	29	23	52
Total.....	360	118	478

Ninth Infantry, Colonel Braine, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, assembled in Tompkins Square for annual muster, inspection and review, appearing in goodly numbers and fatigue uniforms, white cross belts. For some few days previous the officers and men of this command had been exercised in regard to the probable strength of the regiment at its muster. A mistake having occurred at brigade headquarters in naming the 30th as the day for the inspection, and as the State law requires that military bodies shall not parade within five days of any election, it necessitated a change of day. This error was not discovered until Saturday afternoon, at which time orders were issued changing the day. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Ninth immediately set to work to redeem this error, and their work has been nobly rewarded by the splendid turnout of the regiment at its inspection. Shortly after half-past two the regiment arrived, and was immediately formed for review, Brigadier-General Varian being the reviewing officer, accompanied by Colonel Seward, Acting Inspector. The appearance of the regiment while in line was all that could be desired, and the fine appearance of the men, their steadiness and discipline, was thoroughly appreciated by the reviewing officers. The passing in review, with few slight errors, was exceedingly complete, and received high praise from the spectators, and the regiment maintained its reputation for steadiness in marching and perfect alignments.

At the close of the review the regiment broke into column for inspection, and again the soldierly appearance of the rank and file was observable, while the inspector passed around the flanks of the command. The result of the muster is as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	4	—	4
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	—	7
Band.....	50	—	50
Company A.....	53	—	53
" B.....	37	13	50
" C.....	48	—	48
" D.....	53	1	54
" E.....	52	7	59
" F.....	52	7	59
" G.....	46	—	46
" H.....	45	—	45
" I.....	10	48	58
" K.....	55	10	65
Total.....	540	53	593

The Ninth mustered in 1872—Present, 501; absent, 119. Total, 620.

This table shows an increase of 39 present, and the manner in which the men responded proves that the individual efforts of officers are not unavailing.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— LIEUTENANTS Bacon, Steele, and Sniffen, of the Seventh Infantry, have resigned.

— ISAAC SCOTT has been appointed quartermaster on the staff of the First battalion Infantry.

— MAJOR Edward Gilon, late Inspector First Brigade, has been nominated for alderman of the city of New York.

— CAPTAIN Jerome J. Collins, Company B, Sixty-ninth Infantry, has resigned, owing to the pressure of business.

— J. A. Mulligan and J. Peter Hertzler have been elected first and second lieutenants of "K" Company, Ninth Infantry.

— EX-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Gray, late of the First Infantry, is about to resume his position on the staff of the Third Brigade.

— A COURT-MARTIAL in the Twelfth Infantry is ordered to convene at the armory on November 10. Captain Charles S. Burns is president.

— W. HALLIGAN has been elected first lieutenant Company A, L. W. Powers, second lieutenant Company I, and Frank McAuliffe, captain of Company G, of the Eighth Infantry.

— A SUPERNUMERARY certificate has been issued from General Headquarters State of New York to Captain Hugo, of the First Infantry.

— THE Adjutant-General has approved of the transfer of Captain Theo. V. Smith, Seventy-first Infantry, from Company I to F. Captain Smith is now in command of the latter company.

— THE officers of the Twelfth have formed themselves into

a Rifle Club, with Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve, president, and Adjutant Murphy, secretary. Their first match will take place at Creedmoor on "Evacuation Day," November 25, at which several handsome prizes will be contested for.

— CAPTAIN Joseph W. Congdon, Twenty-second Infantry, has tendered his resignation on account of absence in Europe. The Twenty-second thereby loses a warm friend, and the National Guard a faithful officer.

— On Wednesday evening, October 29, Company G, Seventy-ninth regiment (Highlanders), gave an exhibition drill at the regimental armory in Twenty-third street, in honor of Major Joseph Laing, of that regiment.

— THE proposed non-commissioned officers' match between officers of the First and Second divisions, at Creedmoor next month, is well received; some, however, object to Thanksgiving being set apart for the competition, as it would interfere with the home consumption of turkey. The match has not yet been determined upon.

— THE recent fall meeting at Creedmoor, L. I., demonstrated the superiority of the "Scoble" or sunken butts over the "hill" or raised butts. Since that time workmen have been actively engaged in changing all the hill butts to the Scoble principle. This will give the range a better appearance, and the butts will be uniform. The hill butts are the ones used at Wimbledon, and the Scoble butts are a Canadian innovation on the English system.

— THE Times reports that the Mount Vernon and Freehold companies of the new Twenty-seventh regiment got into an altercation with the conductor of the train on which they returned home from review and inspection at Morrisania on Tuesday last. The captains paid the men's fares on the way to inspection, and the men refused to pay on the return, and the conductor sought to enforce collection with a revolver and a lantern, with which he struck one of the passengers on the head.

CALIFORNIA.—Rifle Practice.—A correspondent sends the result of rifle practice in Company E, First Infantry, California N. G., at Schuetsen Park, Alameda, Cal., October 5 to the secretary of the National Rifle Association. He writes:

The firing was done with Sharpe's rifle (new model) Size of target, 4 feet by 6; centre, 2 feet square; bull's eye, 8 inches square. The match was decided by the score at 100 and 200 yards, the firing at 300 yards being only a first trial at that distance. This was the first match the company has held, and was governed by the rules of the N. R. A. Several companies of the First (Colonel Barnes's regiment) are actively practising by the rules of the N. R. A., and have the prospect of a 200-yard range, to be fitted by private means. This is too short, but all we can expect until we can interest the State or city to help us. At present we have to prepare and transport targets for each practice, and provide our own ammunition, causing the sport to be rather expensive. We read with interest the published scores of practice at Creedmoor, and hope another year California may send a team to compete there with the marksmen of the Union.

The following is the score of the match.

	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Capt. Burns.....	3 4 4 4 3-15	4 2 3 3-15	2 2 2 0-3	41
Priv. Wilson.....	4 4 3 4-19	4 0 4 3-13	0 0 3 0-3	38
Lieut. Hunt.....	3 3 4 2 4-15	3 3 2 4-15	2 0 2 2-3	38
Priv. Duval.....	4 3 3 4-18	2 3 2 2-11	—	29
Priv. Searle.....	3 3 3 4 4-17	2 2 3 3-12	—	29
Priv. Wheelock.....	2 3 3 3-14	0 4 2 2-12	0 0 0 0-2	23
Lieut. Folsom.....	2 4 3 4-16	2 3 3 0-10	0 0 4 2-2	24
Priv. W. Murray.....	3 3 3 4 4-17	2 0 2 3-9	3 0 0 0-3	29
Priv. Hughes.....	3 3 3 3-12	0 2 3 3-11	—	26
Capt. Baptis.....	3 3 2 3-13	2 3 2 3-13	—	24
Sergt. Post.....	3 3 3 3-14	2 3 2 2-11	3 0 0 0-3	28
Priv. L. Murray.....	4 2 3 4 3-15	3 2 2 0-9	0 0 2 0-2	25
Priv. C. M. Hunt.....	2 3 3 3-14	0 2 2 3-10	2 2 0 0-2	23
Priv. Early.....	2 3 3 3-12	2 2 2 3-11	0 0 0 0-2	25
Corp. McCowan.....	2 2 3 3-12	4 0 3 2-11	2 0 0 0-2	25
Priv. Robertson.....	3 3 3 3-14	2 2 2 0-8	—	22
Sergt. Moran.....	2 3 3 3-14	0 4 2 2-8	—	22
Priv. Folger.....	3 3 2 3-12	3 3 2 0-10	—	22
Sergt. Hartshorne.....	3 3 4 2 3-14	2 2 2 0-8	—	22
Priv. Strout.....	3 3 4 3-15	0 1 2 0-6	—	21
Priv. Stevens.....	3 4 4 3-18	0 0 3 0-6	—	20
Priv. Nash.....	3 3 0 2-8	3 3 3 0-11	0 0 0 0-2	21
Priv. Reichart.....	2 2 2 2-10	3 0 4 0-7	—	17
Priv. Wade.....	2 3 3 3-13	0 2 0 0-4	—	17
Priv. Howe.....	2 2 0 2-8	0 2 0 4-8	2 0 0 0-2	18
Priv. Pointer.....	2 2 2 2-10	0 0 0 3-5	0 2 2 2-3	23
Priv. Hamlin.....	0 3 3 2-11	0 0 0 3-5	—	14
Priv. Hollowell.....	0 0 0 0-3	2 0 0 2-4	0 0 0 0-0	4

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEPTUNE.—The duties of a paymaster's clerk on a seagoing vessel are to make up the accounts of the officers and men, the returns of provisions, clothing, and small stores, to superintend the issuing of stores, and to perform such other duty as the paymaster may assign him. A captain's clerk copies the captain's letters and takes charge of his correspondence, and sometimes keeps a smooth log when required to do so.

LANDSMAN.—A landsman in the Navy cannot address a petition to the Secretary of the Navy for his discharge without the permission of his commanding officer, or the commanding officer of a fleet or station. The above also applies to all communications addressed to the Secretary of the Navy.

H. F. H., New York.—The regulations for the appointment of cadet engineers in the Navy, together with the form of application, can be obtained by writing to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

H. J. PHILLIPS, M. D., Camp Warner, Oregon.—The address of General Mott, of the Egyptian army, is Cairo, Egypt.

S. H. R.—By addressing the headquarters of the regiment at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., you can obtain the desired information.

ENGINEER.—A communication addressed to Fort Sully, D. T., headquarters Twenty-third Infantry, will reach Captain John J. Copping.

THE CITIZEN AND THE SOLDIER.

The following is the speech of General Pope at the banquet of the Society of the Tennessee:

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE: As time goes by the intervals between these anniversaries seem to grow shorter and shorter. A few years longer and they will vanish away altogether, and these army meetings will return no more. When we consider what they are and what they commemorate, what feelings of affection, of gladness, and of grief they represent, the knowledge that their end is so near at hand is full of sadness and regret. In the lifetime of us, surviving comrades of the late war, the feeling that binds together the soldier and the citizen is not likely to decrease in strength, but how shall it be with our descendants? Shall the rare and touching attachment of the fathers be lost among their children? Shall we take no measures to perpetuate among our descendants the ties which bind us to each other? Can we reconcile ourselves to the knowledge that with our lives will also pass away a feeling which means so much and has had and still has such widespread influence for good over us? Shall we especially of the Regular Army be willing to contemplate without sorrow the certainty that with us the strong affection which unites us to so many comrades who have returned to civil life, will also perish, and that the unhappy and well-nigh fatal divorce which for years has separated the Regular Army from the people and which required a great civil war to reconcile, shall again be pronounced upon our descendants? As our days on earth draw nigh to their close, this consideration ought to and must press more and more upon our attention. If we would not see this misfortune fall upon us a second time, we must take steps now to avert it. The well-being of the people, equally with the well-being of the Army, requires a common sympathy and a common interest between them. Not less do personal feeling and the general sentiment demand it.

It is not appropriate on such an occasion as this to enter into any detailed consideration of the measures we ought to adopt to perpetuate the relations which now exist and which ought always to exist between the citizen and the soldier; and if in the few remarks which it seems proper for me to make in response to the sentiment assigned me, I touch upon some points which seem to bear on this subject, I trust it will be attributed to the difficulty of avoiding it rather than to the intention of doing it.

Our soldiers! What a theme for the orator! What a subject for the poet! The man—be he poet or orator—who could condense into the limits of a short address what justice demands should be said on the subject, would indeed be a wonder among men. Orators we have had in abundance to tell the glories of the men in power and place—the captains and the leaders of hosts, but honorable as is such duty and well-deserved such eulogies, how immeasurably the subject falls below the tribute which is due to the private soldier. The generals, the colonels, the captains who played their parts honorably in our late civil war, had each his distinct individuality; was each well known to a greater or less number of people; had each his own objects to serve aside from the interests of his country. The ambition to be distinguished; the desire to be promoted; the thirst for personal success; the fear of personal failure; these, and a thousand other motives, proper enough perhaps, but on a lower plane than the great patriotic impulse which stirred the public heart, more or less debased the pure coin of patriotism which stamped the private soldier.

It is true now, as it always will be true, in a free country and among a free people, that in time of war the self-denying patriot and true hero is found in the ranks; a nameless man with no hope nor wish for personal preferment; with no purpose except to serve his country. He leaves behind him no legacy of heart-burning, no disputes nor controversies to vex his descendants. He lives in the affectionate remembrance of thousands of his countrymen who never heard his name and whose only knowledge of his history is the touching record of his devoted service or his patriotic death.

Well will it be for many of us, if the time shall ever come when our shortcomings are forgotten and when posterity shall judge us worthy to be mustered into the ranks of these gallant men, the true heroes of the war, without fear and without reproach.

Such was the private soldier of our civil war, and such will he always be when our country calls its citizens to arms.

If bad military organization, the feeble imitation of foreign systems, and worse customs of service drawn from the same sources, have made the private soldier in peace less or other than this, to you comrades who have returned to civil life must be committed the task of giving us an army organization in harmony with our free institutions and with the feelings and habits of our people. Ours will be the duty to conform our customs of service to such an organization.

But in approaching this task, it will be pertinent to inquire why it is that the private soldier of our late war, whether he died in battle or still lives, is so near to the affections and so honored in the memory of his countrymen. Why do we build homes for those still living? Why do we consecrate the graves of the dead? Why do we meet, year after year, in national cemeteries, hallowed not more by the public gratitude of a nation than by the stronger though less openly expressed feelings of every citizen?

The answer is not far to seek. We meet on such occasions not as soldiers, but as citizens of a common and loved country; not to vaunt ourselves because of the valiant deeds done in war by our soldiers, living or dead, but to pay our tribute of sorrowful gratitude to the citizens who lie buried because their lives were needed by their countrymen. It is because they were citizens; because they shared our interests and our feelings; because they sympathized in our hopes and aspirations; because they were of us and with us, and because they laid down their lives in a cause dear to us all; for these reasons, and not because they were soldiers only, do we

meet around their graves to mourn over them with sorrowful remembrance. Not merely nor mainly for their valiant deeds in war do we honor them. We honor them because they exhibited the highest qualities of citizens; because they stood ready to maintain in arms the principles of civil government which they held sacred in peace, and because they hastened to pay the last great sacrifice to the safety and welfare of their countrymen.

Such considerations as these teach us all, and especially us of the military service, a lesson we ought to lay near to our hearts—the lesson that the highest and greatest quality of a good soldier in this country is, that he shall be a good citizen.

Let us not be alarmed nor deterred by the ill-judged talk concerning politics and politicians, more common in times past than now, in the army. Politics are the daily history of our country, the embodiment and the expression of the wishes and purposes of our countrymen. Politicians, whatever we may think of them in their personal relations, are, in their corporate capacity, the men who make our laws and on whom largely depend the welfare and prosperity of the country. Are not the duties of the army plainly such as demand from every soldier and officer the deepest interest in such matters and the fullest acquaintances with them? Do politics and politicians influence our lives less than they influence the lives of other citizens? Is it wisdom or good policy in us to keep ourselves ignorant of the daily history of the country, and of the hopes, wishes, and interests of the people? Can or ought any citizen of this country to be neutral on any great question affecting the welfare of his fellow-citizens or the security of our common government? Is it right for us, the citizens of a free country, to allow ourselves to be made mere instruments without thought, without opinions, and without interest in the hands of others, whose schemes and purposes we not only do not know, but studiously avoid knowing?

If the army is to be reduced to such a condition as this, it is as true now and here, as it has been true heretofore, "that standing armies are dangerous to republican institutions." Let us not consent to such degradation. Above all, let us not degrade ourselves. Knowledge of every popular movement and deep interest in all that interests our countrymen or affects our institutions from day to day; not the interest of a looker-on merely, but the profounder interest of a sharer alike for good or ill, be ours the duty to seek and to feel. And should another such occasion as our late civil war unhappily arise, let it not be said of us, that we were without knowledge of the cause or interest in the object. So long as the soldier remains one of the people; so long as he shares their interests, takes part in their progress, and feels a common sympathy with them in their hopes and aspirations, so long will the Army be held in honorable esteem and regard, and so long will the close ties which now bind together the soldier and the citizen be perpetuated among us. When he ceases to be this: when officers and soldiers cease to be citizens in the highest and truest sense, the Army will deserve to lose, as it will surely lose, its place in the affections of the people, and properly and naturally become an object of suspicion and dislike.

In considering, then, what we should do to avert such a misfortune, as great almost to you comrades who have returned to civil life as to ourselves still in the military service, it seems wise that we should first earnestly seek to organize a military system under which the true relation between the Army and the people may be surely established; but whatever else we do, let us, comrades and friends, representing to-night both the people and the Army, here strongly resolve that the descendants of those whom civil war, a common sorrow and a common triumph, have joined together, neither time nor circumstance shall ever put asunder.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ACHILLES BAZAINE was a drummer in the French army at Metz in 1870.

THE German navy consists of only forty-two ships carrying 307 guns. There are but twenty ships on active service.

THE post of Ambassador at Paris has been offered to Field-Marshal Von Manteuffel, but is stated to have been declined.

It is the intention of the German government shortly to establish a special public department for naval affairs, the necessity of which has been demonstrated by experience.

A DESPATCH from Madrid, October 27, 1873, reports that the insurgents in Cartagena are completely demoralized and their leaders disagreeing among themselves.

THERE are twenty-five ships for the British Navy now in course of construction in England, consisting chiefly of sloops and frigates, with two torpedo vessels and two turret ships of 10,886 tons and 7,060 horse power.

THE official *Turkistan Gazette* says a new regulation of the Russo-Khivan frontier has been effected, the right bank of the Oxus having been annexed to Russia as far as Monshaki, from which point eastward the territory of Bokhara begins.

FROM a communication received by the *Militarische Blätter* from Nancy, concerning trials made by the cavalry in feeding their horses, it would appear that four squadrons marched an average of ten miles daily for several days, the horses subsisting on quarterly rations of oats and sweetmeats.

THE sum of 24,662,529 roubles is yearly set aside for the Russian navy, which consists of 117 steamers of various sizes; of this number twenty-five armored ships are in the Baltic. The sailing fleet consists of forty vessels, and the coast fleet of 319 ships, among which are twenty-one vessels of extraordinary size.

HASSAN PASHA, the Khedive's son, who has been gazetted a sub-lieutenant in the First Regiment of Prussian Dragoon Guards, has been staying in Berlin, at Mienhardt's Hotel, since September 26. He is accom-

panied by his tutor, Mustapha Pasha, his body physician, Dr. Ibrahim Pasha, and a suite of twelve persons.

THE German War Office has decided not to arm the entire army, not even the entire Prussian army, with the adapted Mauser rifle, upon the merits of which military opinion still differs. Only five army corps will receive the new arm; the others will have adapted chaspepots served to them. Both rifles possess the same calibre, and the same cartridges will do for both.

As proof of the linguistic talent of the Austrian officers, the *Vedette* tells us that 2,618 speak the Hungarian, 2,361 the Polish, 3,991 the Bohemian, 679 the Russian, 2,964 the Kroatic, Serbian and Slavonic, and 1,187 the Romanian language. Besides this 4,394 officers speak Italian, 3,058 French, 451 English, and 481 Turkish and other foreign languages.

It will be remembered, says the *Broad Arrow*, that the authentic list of French officers killed on the field of battle, or who died in consequence of their wounds, was published a short time ago. From this list it appears that the French lost altogether 2,143 officers, including generals. On comparing this number with the losses suffered by the Germans it will be found that, proportionately, the losses of the French exceeded but slightly those on the German side; nay, in some German corps which were especially exposed the loss of officers is even greater than that of the French. Some of these corps lost three and four times as many officers as the French corps opposed to them, and they lost thirty and sixty times as many officers as the Gardes Mobiles and the mobilized National Guards. This striking fact is probably one of the reasons why the French succumbed in the war. The total number of German officers who were killed on the field of battle, or who died of their wounds, was 1,683, that is to say, only 435 less than the number shown by the French list. Arranged according to rank, the German loss consisted of five generals, 130 field officers, 335 captains, 1,205 lieutenants, 11 surgeons, and two administrative officials having the rank of officers. The French lost 32 generals. The following list shows the losses, arranged according to the different Germans—Infantry, 1,483 officers; cavalry, 84 officers; artillery, 95 officers; engineers, 12 officers. French—Infantry, 1,525 officers; cavalry, 92 officers; artillery, 128 officers; engineers, 35 officers. In looking at the losses suffered by the separate corps and by the large masses called out at a later portion of the war, the disproportion will be found very great. The French Guard had 56 officers killed (this number includes here, as everywhere, those officers who died of wounds received in action); the first French Corps (M'Mahon), 73 officers; the Gardes Mobiles (upwards of 400,000 men), 136 officers; the whole mobilized National Guard (about 600,000 men), only 66 officers; the Franc Tireurs, etc., including Garibaldi's corps (about 40,000 men), 33 officers killed. On the other hand the Prussian Guards had 156, the Third Army Corps 161, the Eighth 133, and the First Bavarian Army Corps as many as 205 officers killed, including those who died of their wounds. Each of these corps was, however, only from 30,000 to 35,000 men strong, and the German loss is therefore proportionately greater than that of the French. The number of German officers wounded during the war amounts to 5,232—viz., 4,458 of the infantry, 297 of the cavalry, 422 of the artillery, 48 of the engineers, and 7 of the trains. The whole number of German officers on the lists during the war was 20,876. The French list just published does not show the number of officers wounded without fatal result.

THE reunion of the Fifteenth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers took place at Worcester October 25, and a portrait of Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Ward, formerly colonel of the regiment, who was killed at Gettysburg, was presented to the Mechanics' Association, in an eloquent speech by Major-General Devens. It was received by Charles H. Fitch, president of the association, and will be hung in Mechanics' Hall.

IN the District Court at Yankton, October 25, Wintermute, who killed General McCook, was brought to the bar and pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment charging him with manslaughter. Judge Barnes then fixed the amount at \$50,000, which it is expected the prisoner will furnish.

THE best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for Three Dollars. Write to them for full particulars.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

YATES-PATY.—At San Francisco, California, by the Rev. Archdeacon Mason, Lieutenant ISAAC I. YATES, U. S. [N. to EMMA THEODORA PATY, of Honolulu, H. I. (No cards.)

BATES-JENNINGS.—On Tuesday morning, October 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Major KINZIE BATES, First Infantry, U. S. A., to Miss LILLIE, daughter of Captain G. S. Jennings, U. S. A. (No cards.)

O'NEILL-COYLE.—At Fort Mackinac, Mich., on Tuesday, October 14, by the Rev. Father M. Mainville, Pastor of St. Ann's church, HENRY B. O'NEILL, of Fort Huron, Mich., to ANNIE R., daughter of John F. Coyle, of Washington, D. C.

SEARS-SMITH.—At the Church of the Incarnation, New York, October 22, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Lieutenant CLINTON B SEARS, Corps, Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss LYDIA E. SMITH, daughter of the late I. H. Smith, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

BUTTERWORTH.—At Revere, Mass., October 19, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of James and Mary F. Butterworth, aged nine months.

HARRISON.—On Monday, October 20, at his residence, Sing Sing, N. Y., GEORGE G. HARRISON, late Major First U. S. Sharpshooters and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers.